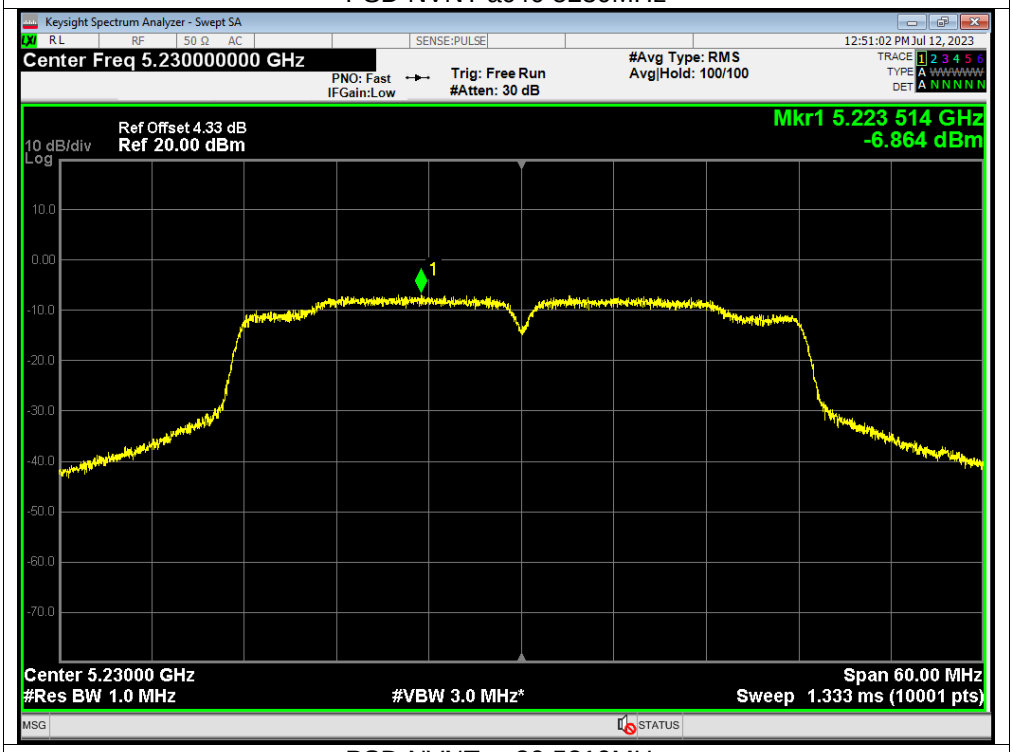
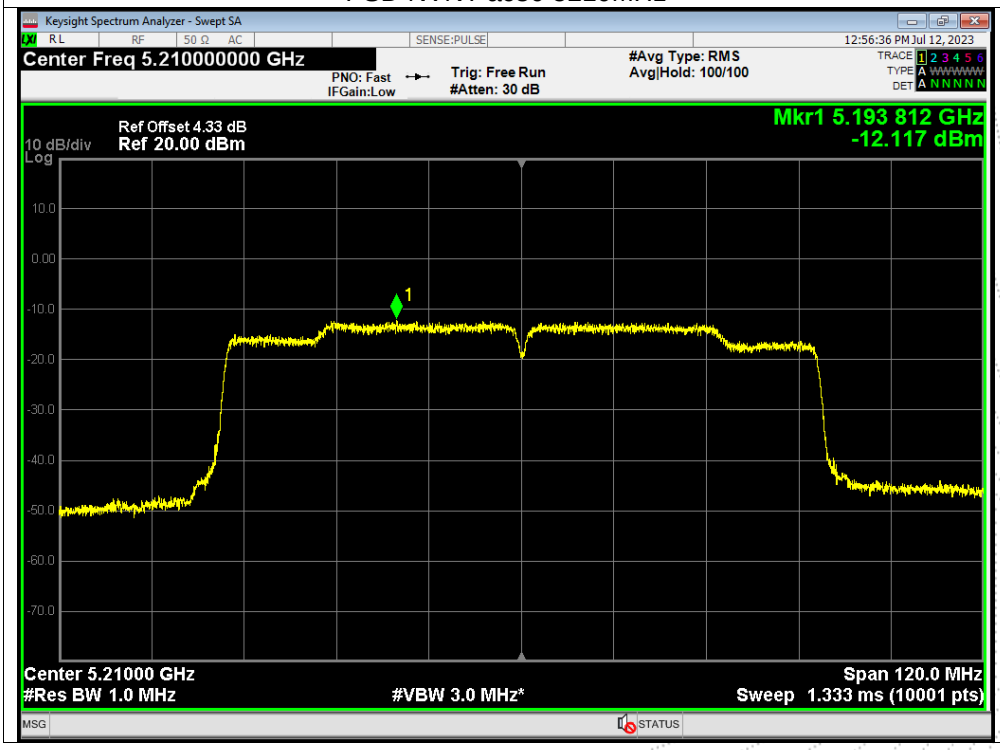
PSD NVNT ac40 5230MHz



PSD NVNT ac80 5210MHz

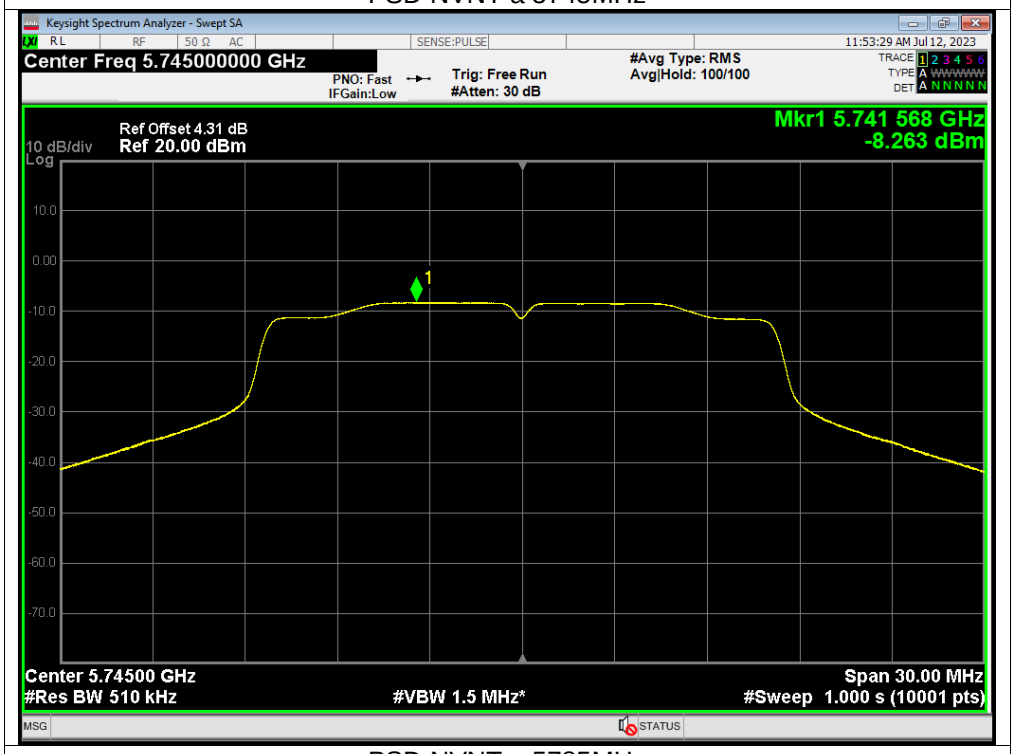


Temperature:	26 ℃	Relative Humidity:	54%
Pressure:	101KPa	Test Voltage:	DC 7.6V
Test Mode:	(5745-5825MHz)		

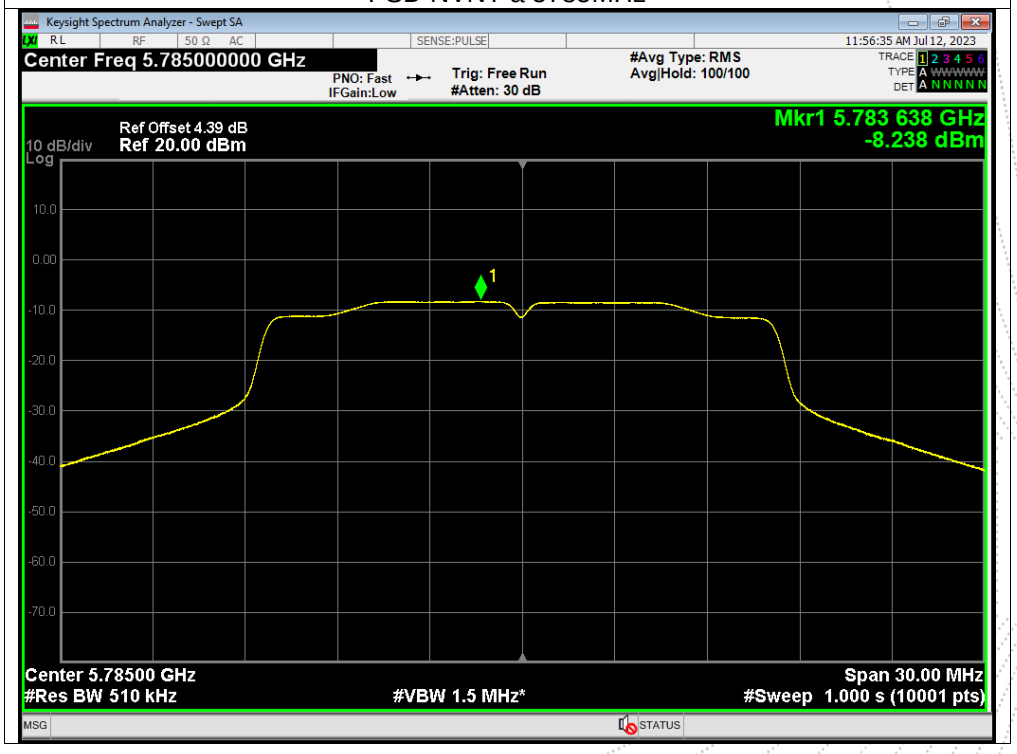
Condition	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	Power Spectral Density (dBm/500kHz)	Limit(dBm/500kHz)	Verdict
NVNT	a	5745	-8.26	30	Pass
NVNT	a	5785	-8.24	30	Pass
NVNT	a	5825	-8.86	30	Pass
NVNT	n20	5745	-8.6	30	Pass
NVNT	n20	5785	-8.77	30	Pass
NVNT	n20	5825	-9.33	30	Pass
NVNT	n40	5755	-10.71	30	Pass
NVNT	n40	5795	-11.4	30	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5745	-7.81	30	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5785	-8.88	30	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5825	-8.38	30	Pass
NVNT	ac40	5755	-7.81	30	Pass
NVNT	ac40	5795	-8.88	30	Pass
NVNT	ac80	5775	-13.87	30	Pass

Test Graphs

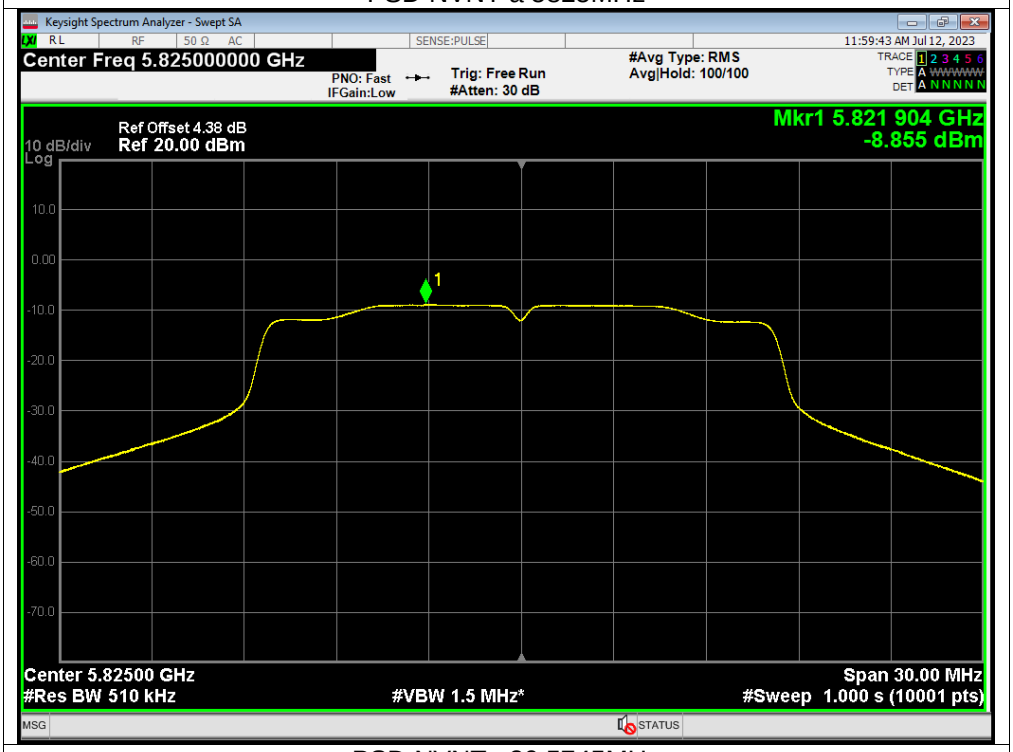
PSD NVNT a 5745MHz



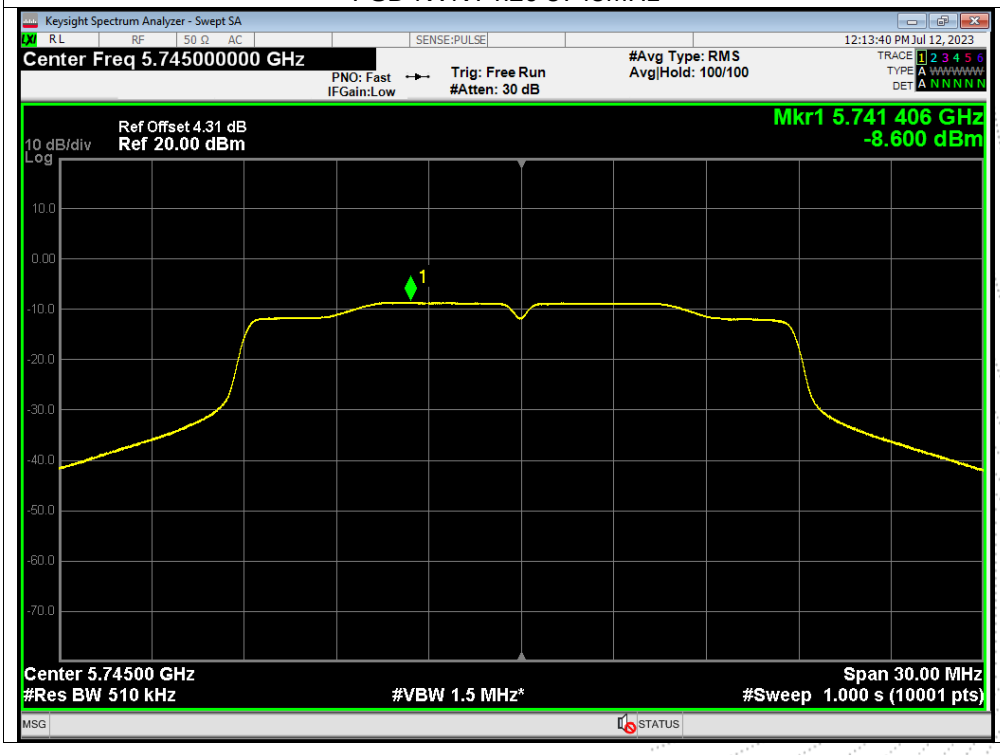
PSD NVNT a 5785MHz



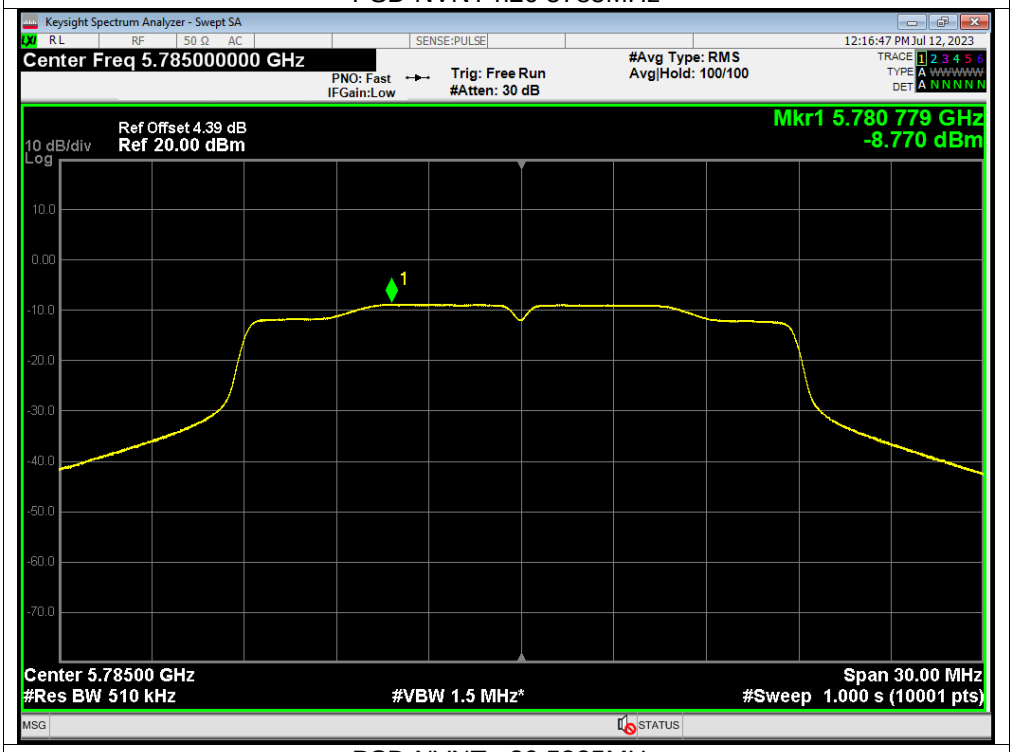
PSD NVNT a 5825MHz



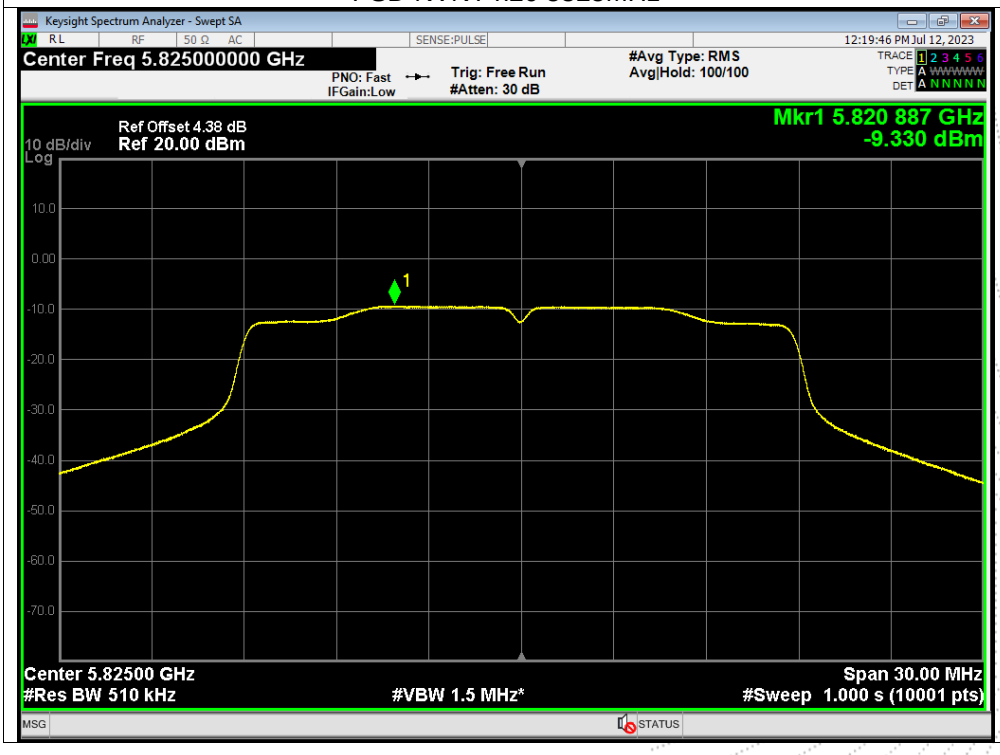
PSD NVNT n20 5745MHz



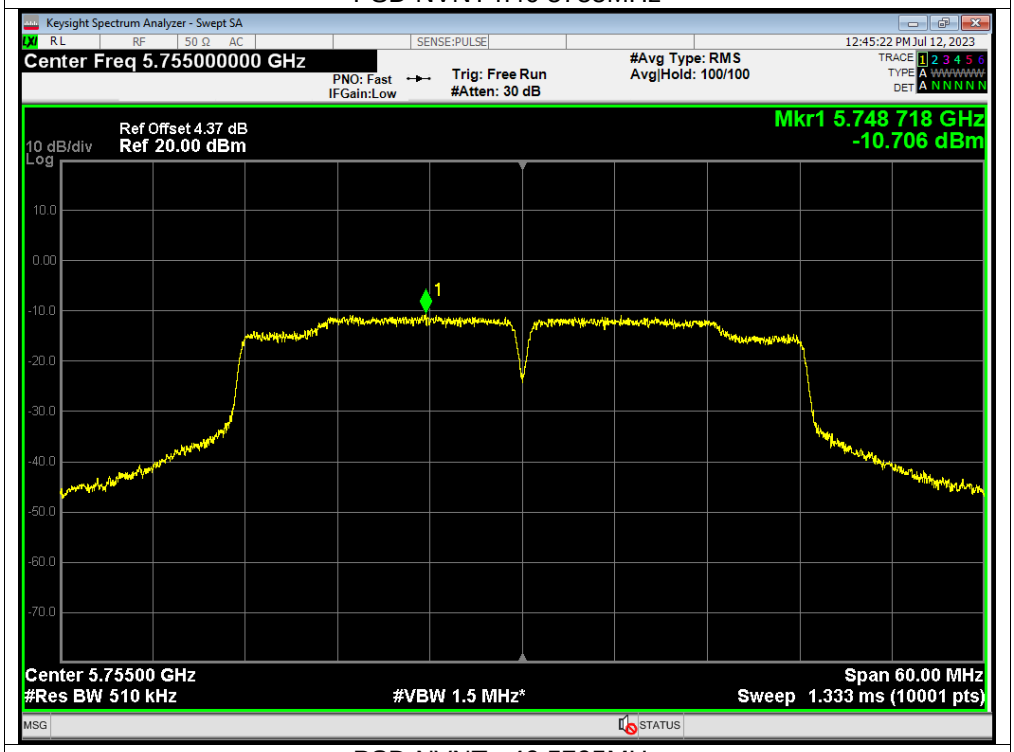
PSD NVNT n20 5785MHz



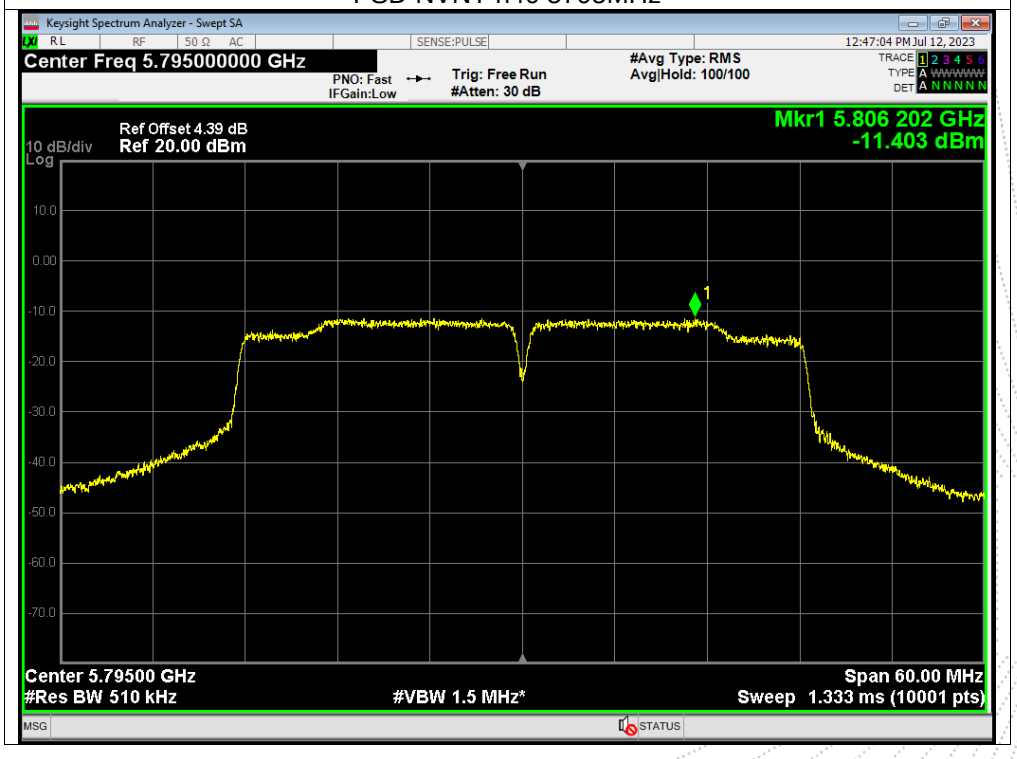
PSD NVNT n20 5825MHz



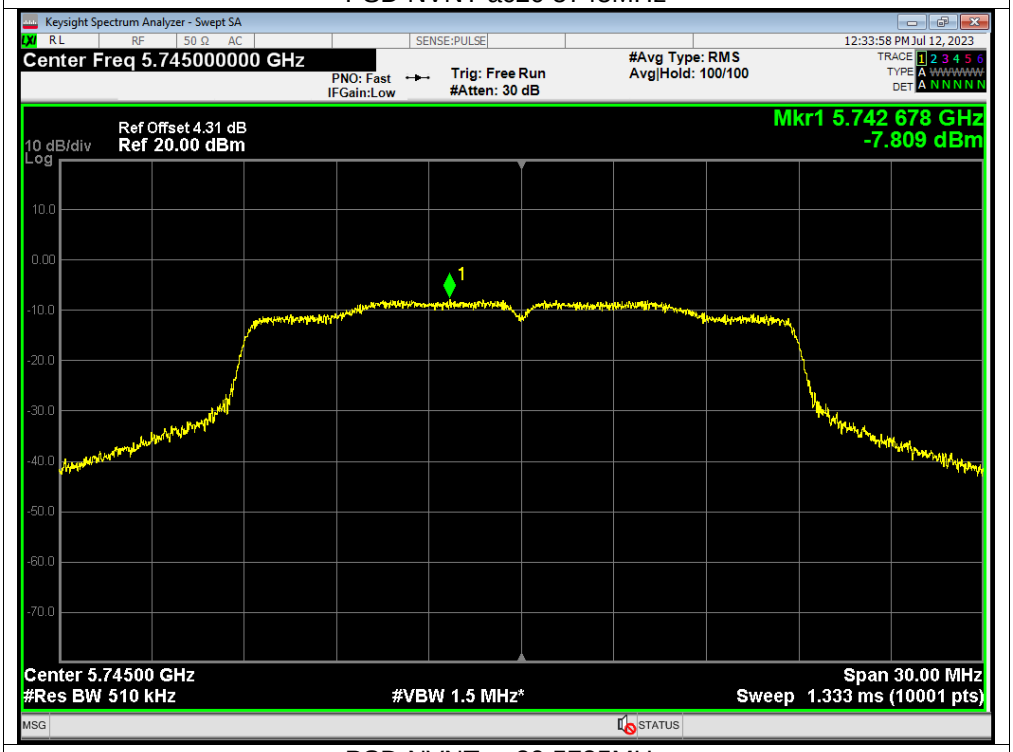
PSD NVNT n40 5755MHz



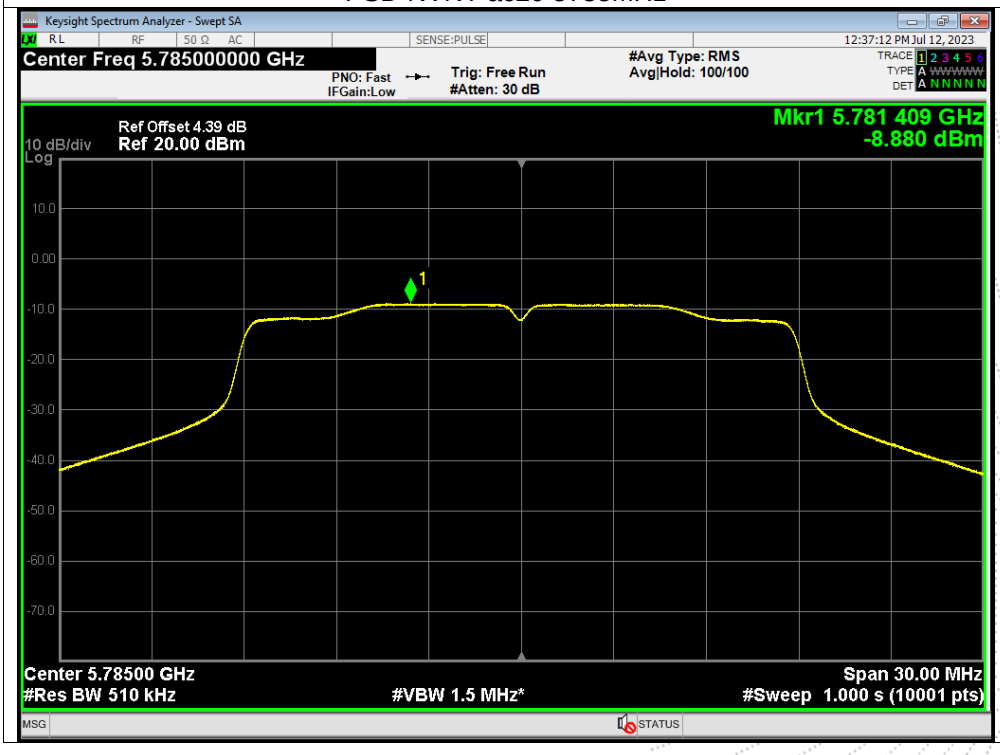
PSD NVNT n40 5795MHz



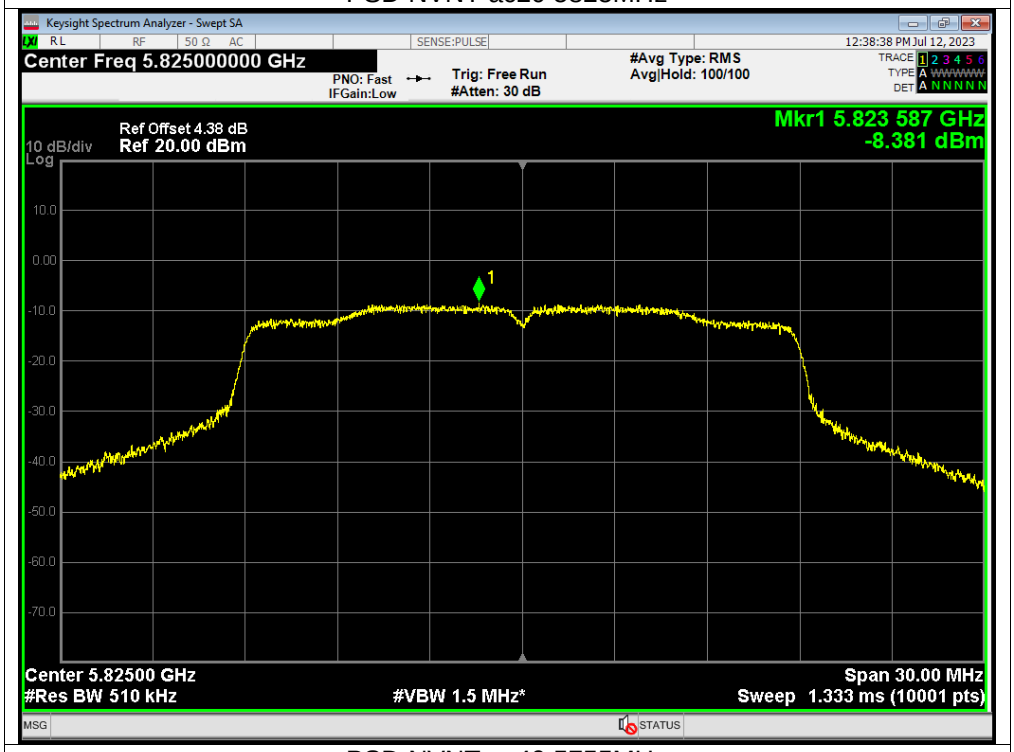
PSD NVNT ac20 5745MHz



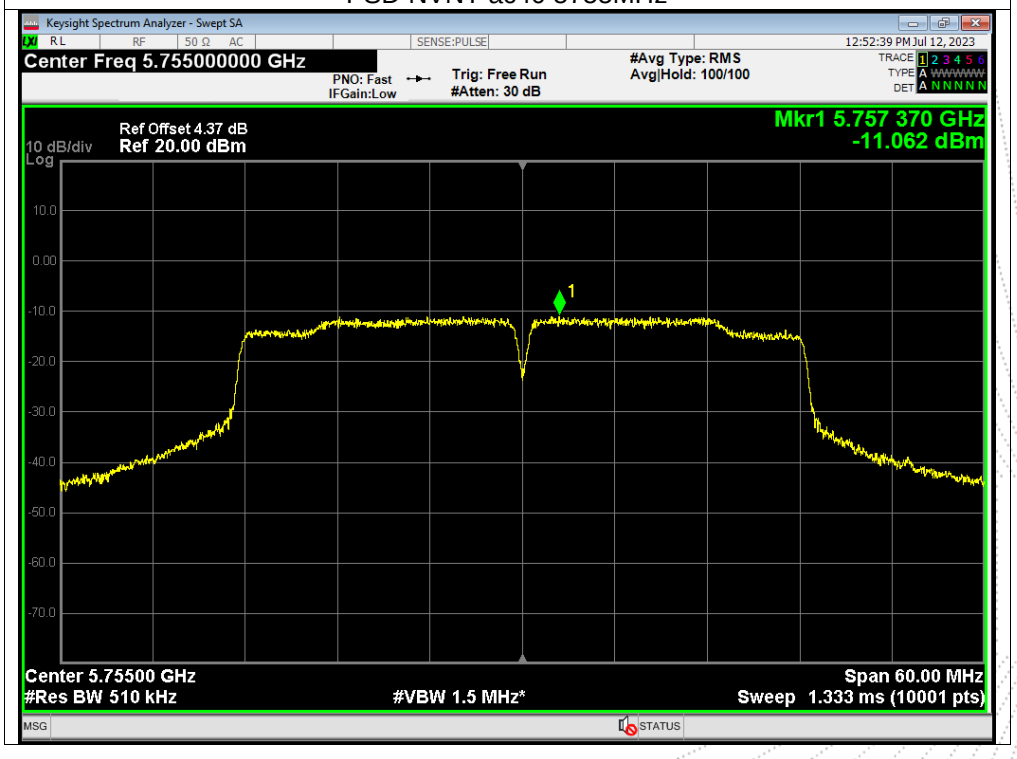
PSD NVNT ac20 5785MHz



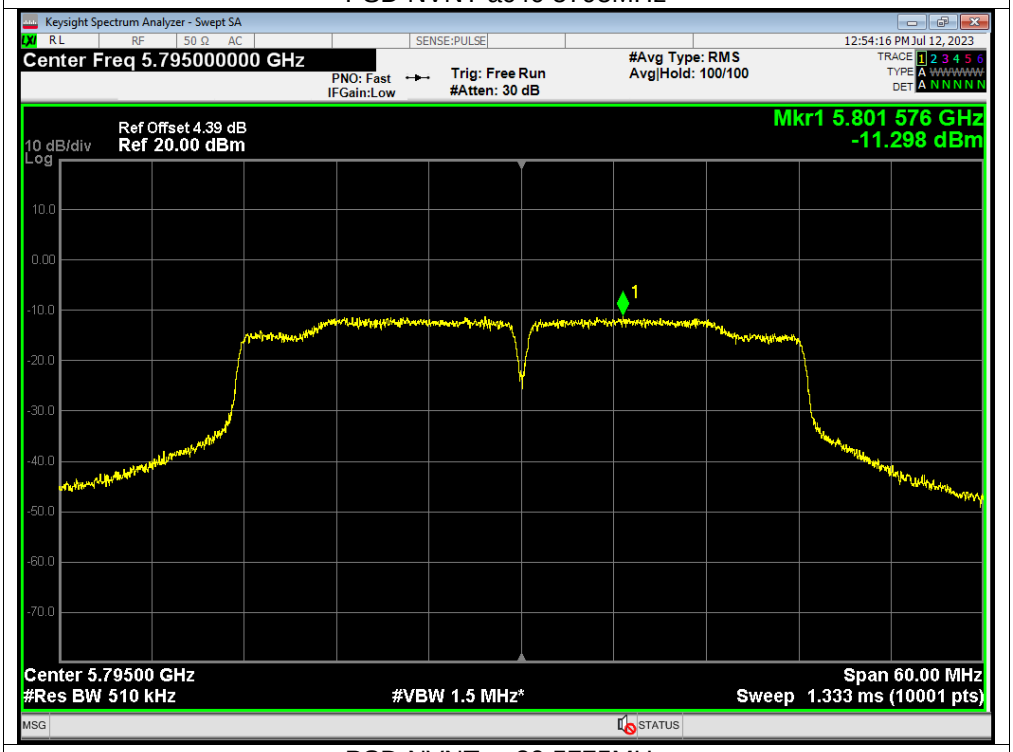
PSD NVNT ac20 5825MHz



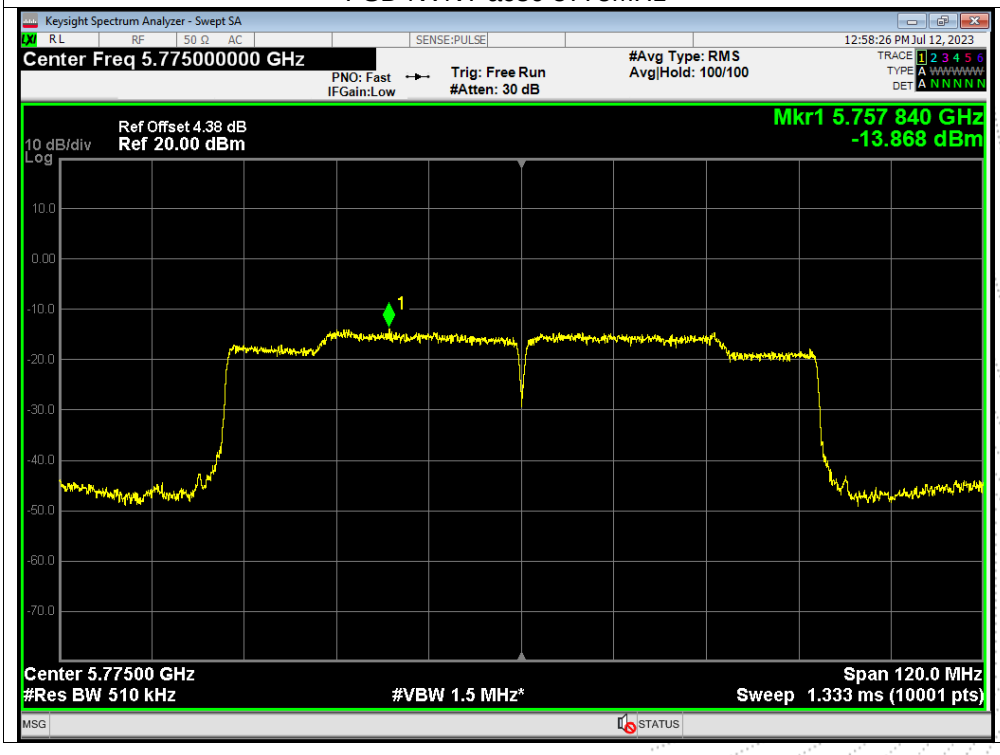
PSD NVNT ac40 5755MHz



PSD NVNT ac40 5795MHz

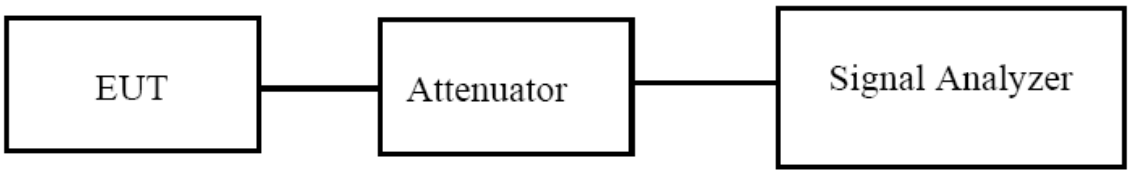


PSD NVNT ac80 5775MHz



9. 26dB & 6dB & 99% Emission Bandwidth

9.1 Block Diagram Of Test Setup



9.2 Limit

The maximum power spectral density is measured as a conducted emission by direct connection of a calibrated test instrument to the equipment under test. If the device cannot be connected directly, alternative techniques acceptable to the Commission may be used. Measurements in the 5.725-5.85 GHz band are made over a reference bandwidth of 500 kHz or the 26 dB emission bandwidth of the device, whichever is less. Measurements in the 5.15-5.25 GHz, 5.25-5.35 GHz, and the 5.47-5.725 GHz bands are made over a bandwidth of 1 MHz or the 26 dB emission bandwidth of the device, whichever is less. A narrower resolution bandwidth can be used, provided that the measured power
is integrated over the full reference bandwidth.

9.3 Test Procedure

a) Set RBW = approximately 1% of the emission bandwidth.
b) Set the VBW > RBW.
c) Detector = Peak.
d) Trace mode = max hold.
e) Measure the maximum width of the emission that is 26 dB down from the maximum of the emission. Compare this with the RBW setting of the analyzer. Readjust RBW and repeat measurement as needed until the RBW/EBW ratio is approximately 1%.
The following procedure shall be used for measuring (99 %) power bandwidth:
1. Set center frequency to the nominal EUT channel center frequency.
2. Set span = 1.5 times to 5.0 times the OBW.
3. Set RBW = 1 % to 5 % of the OBW
4. Set VBW ≥ 3 · RBW
5. Video averaging is not permitted. Where practical, a sample detection and single sweep mode shall be used. Otherwise, peak detection and max hold mode (until the trace stabilizes) shall be used.
6. Use the 99 % power bandwidth function of the instrument (if available).
7. If the instrument does not have a 99 % power bandwidth function, the trace data points are recovered and directly summed in power units. The recovered amplitude data points, beginning at the lowest frequency, are placed in a running sum until 0.5 % of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the lower frequency. The process is repeated until 99.5 % of the total is reached; that frequency is recorded as the upper frequency. The 99% occupied bandwidth is the difference between these two frequencies.

9.4 EUT Operating Conditions

The EUT was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as a customer would normally use it). The EUT has been programmed to continuously transmit during test. This operating condition was tested and used to collect the included data.

9.5 Test Result

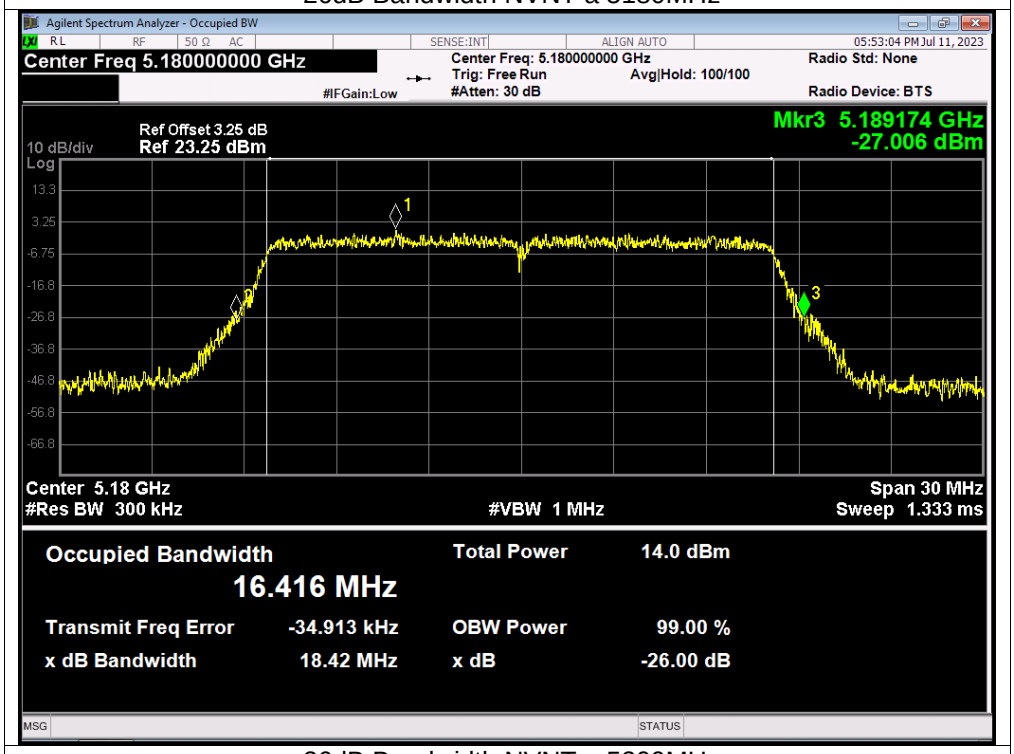
Temperature:	26 ℃	Relative Humidity:	54%
Pressure:	101KPa	Test Voltage:	DC 7.6V
Test Mode:	(5180-5240MHz)		

Condition	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	-26 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Verdict
NVNT	a	5180	18.419	Pass
NVNT	a	5200	18.524	Pass
NVNT	a	5240	18.515	Pass
NVNT	n20	5180	19.402	Pass
NVNT	n20	5200	19.696	Pass
NVNT	n20	5240	19.387	Pass
NVNT	n40	5190	39.903	Pass
NVNT	n40	5230	39.613	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5180	19.5	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5200	19.541	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5240	19.586	Pass
NVNT	ac40	5190	39.652	Pass
NVNT	ac40	5230	39.707	Pass
NVNT	ac80	5210	85.507	Pass

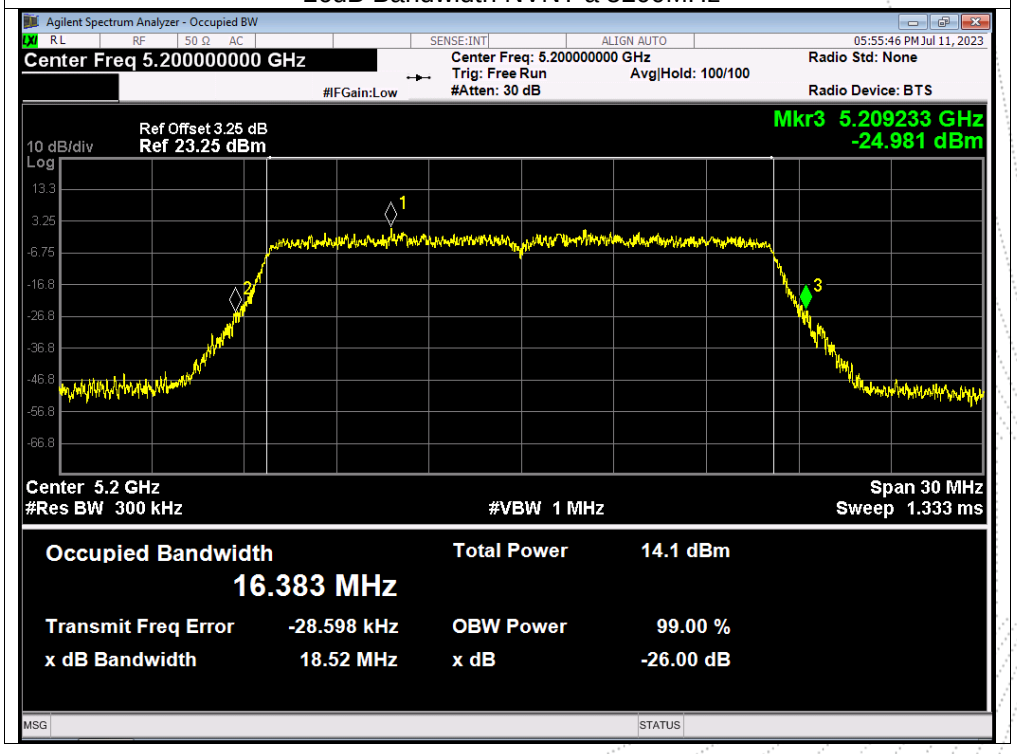
Condition	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	99% OBW (MHz)
NVNT	a	5180	16.331
NVNT	a	5200	16.329
NVNT	a	5240	16.326
NVNT	n20	5180	17.533
NVNT	n20	5200	17.532
NVNT	n20	5240	17.53
NVNT	n40	5190	36.09
NVNT	n40	5230	36.044
NVNT	ac20	5180	17.524
NVNT	ac20	5200	17.54
NVNT	ac20	5240	17.518
NVNT	ac40	5190	36.038
NVNT	ac40	5230	36.083
NVNT	ac80	5210	76.097

Test Graphs

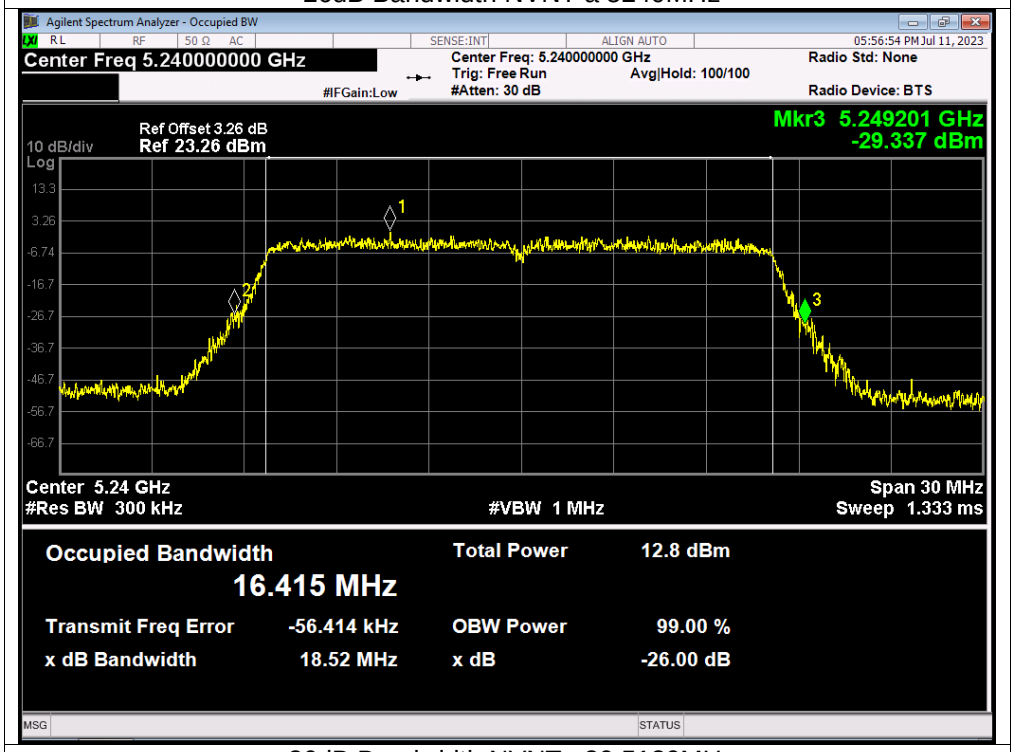
-26dB Bandwidth NVNT a 5180MHz



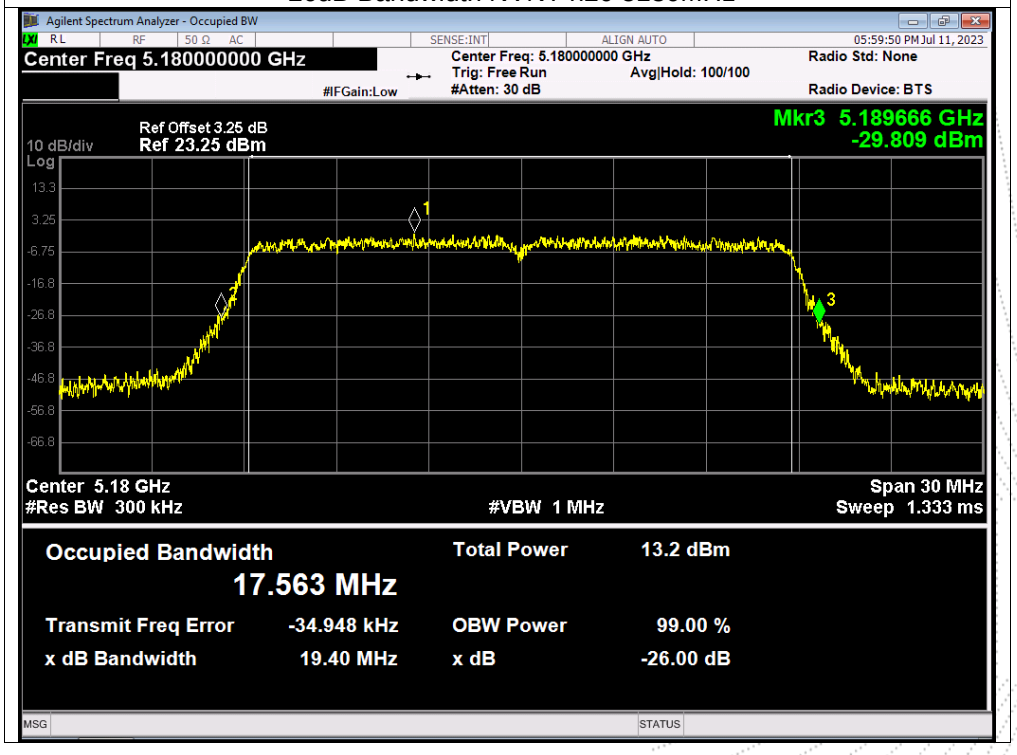
-26dB Bandwidth NVNT a 5200MHz



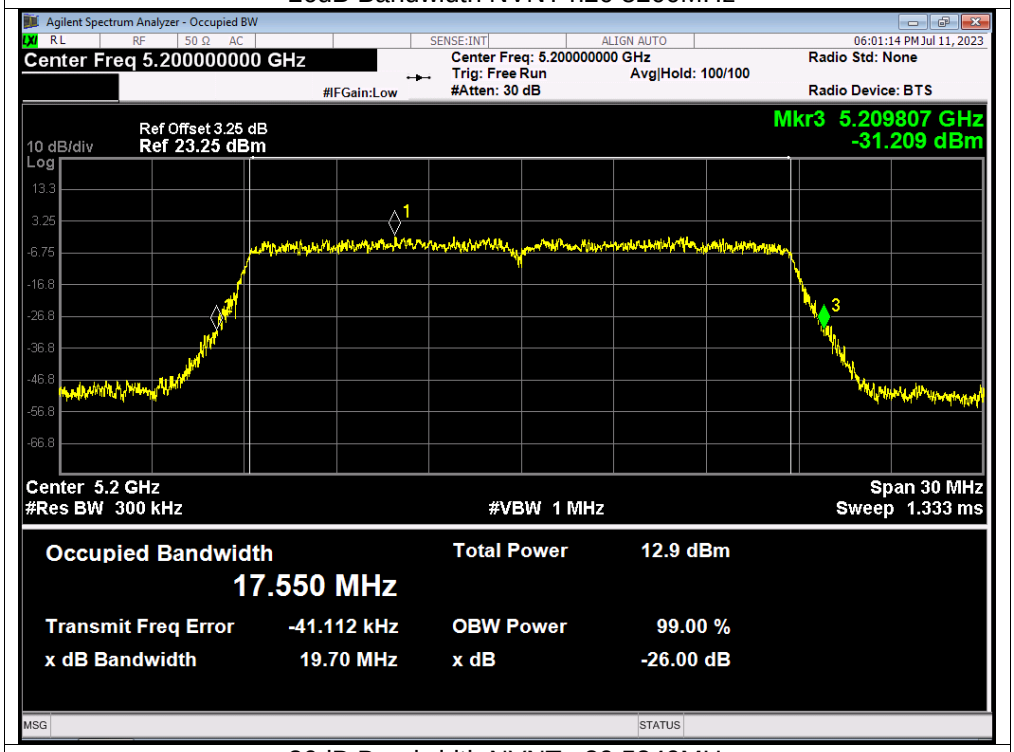
-26dB Bandwidth NVNT a 5240MHz



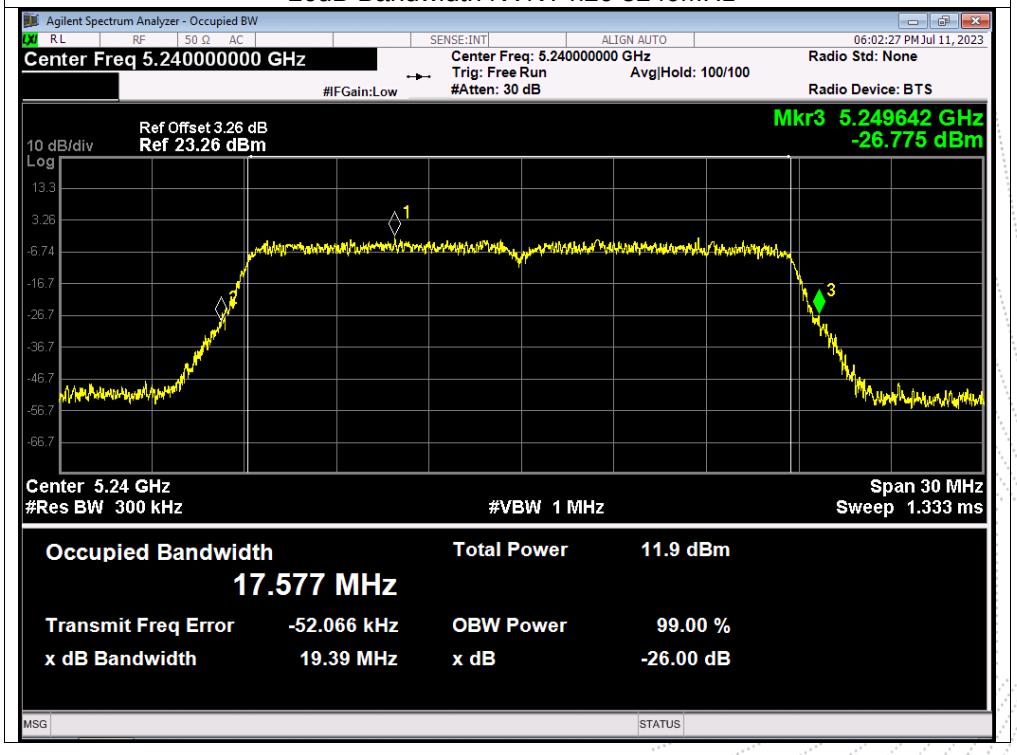
-26dB Bandwidth NVNT n20 5180MHz



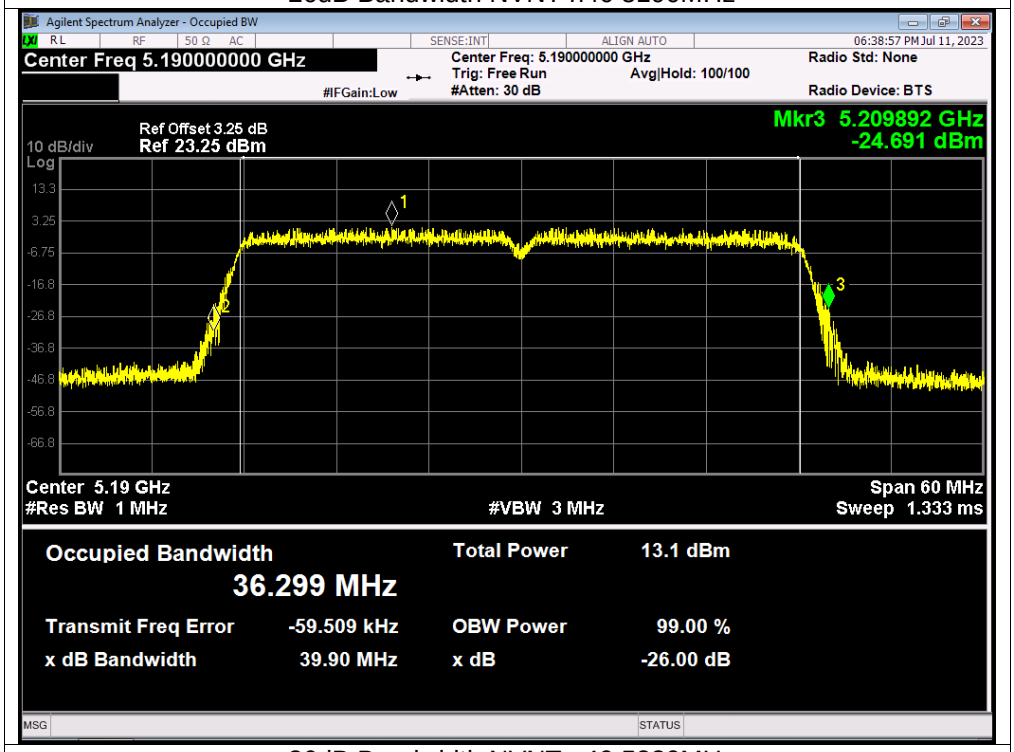
-26dB Bandwidth NVNT n20 5200MHz



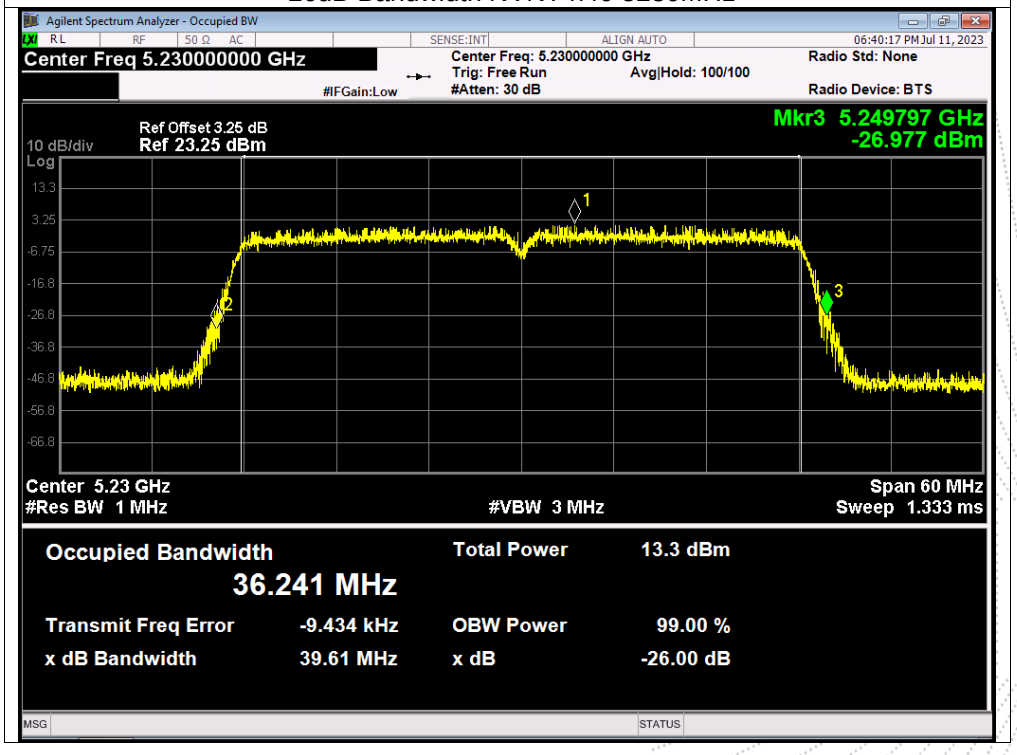
-26dB Bandwidth NVNT n20 5240MHz



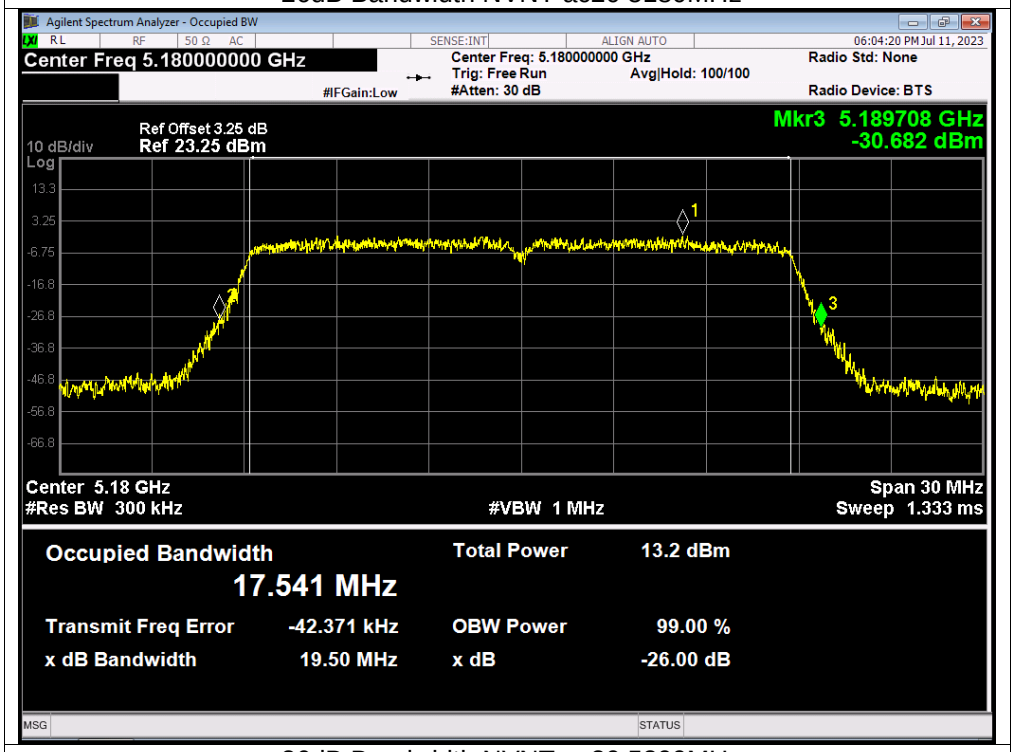
-26dB Bandwidth NVNT n40 5190MHz



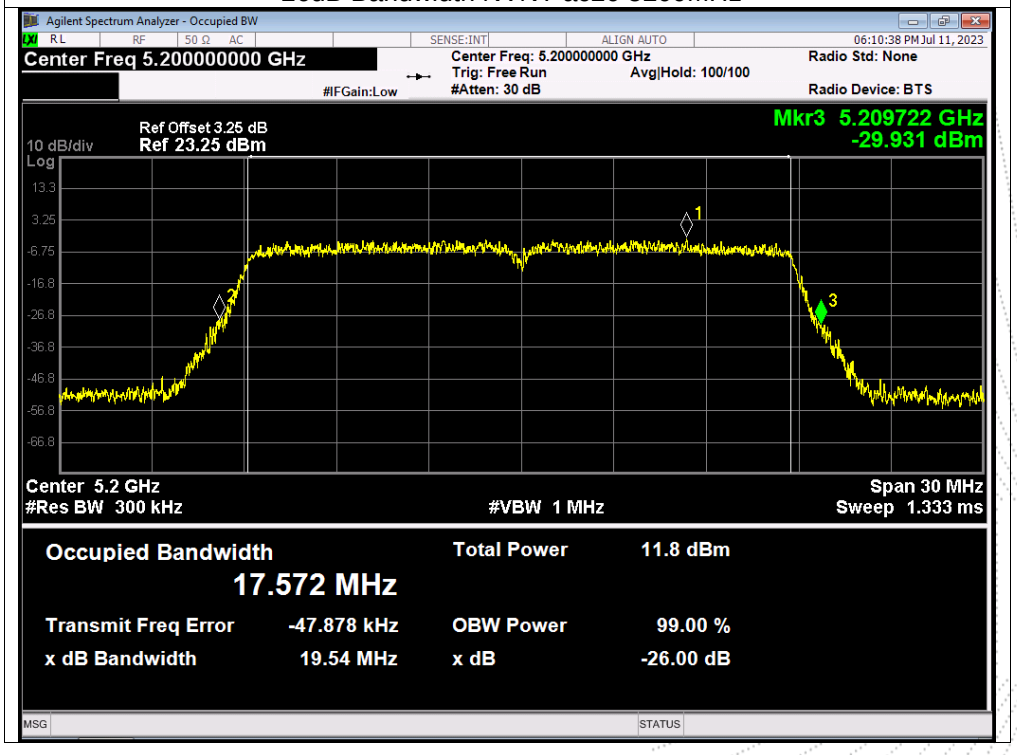
-26dB Bandwidth NVNT n40 5230MHz



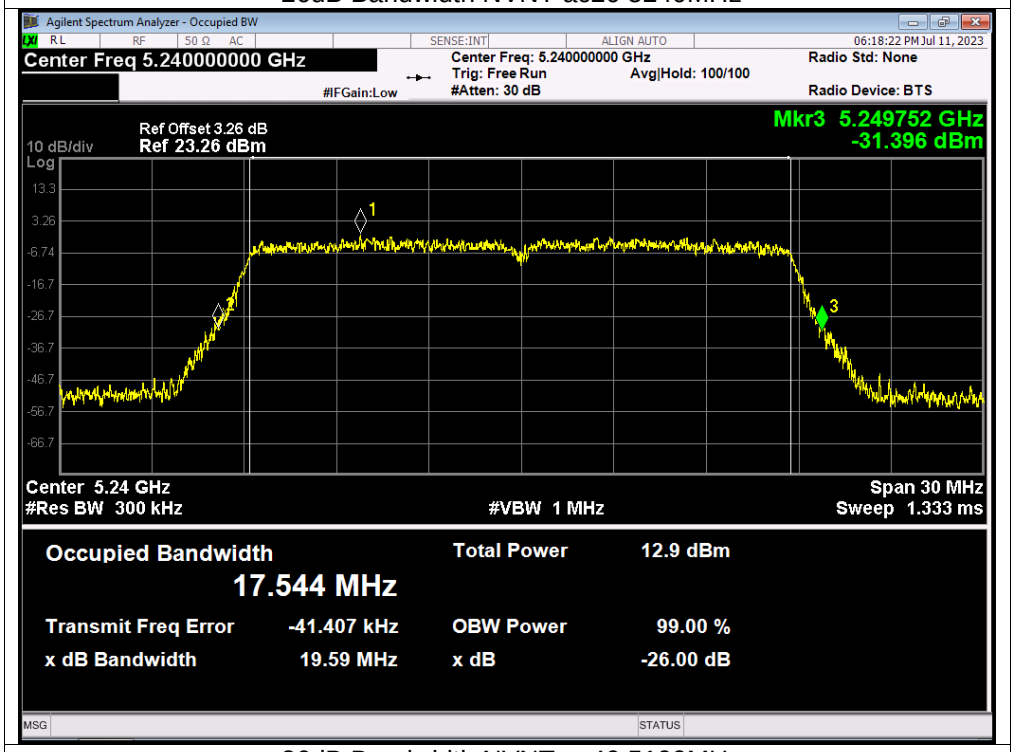
-26dB Bandwidth NVNT ac20 5180MHz



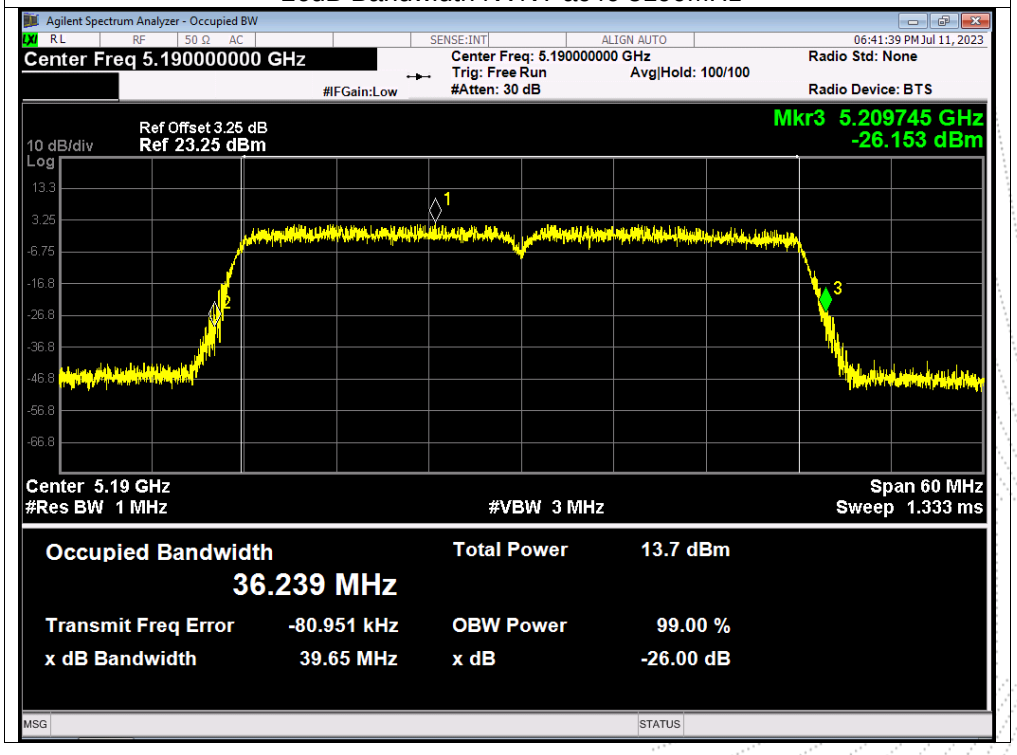
-26dB Bandwidth NVNT ac20 5200MHz



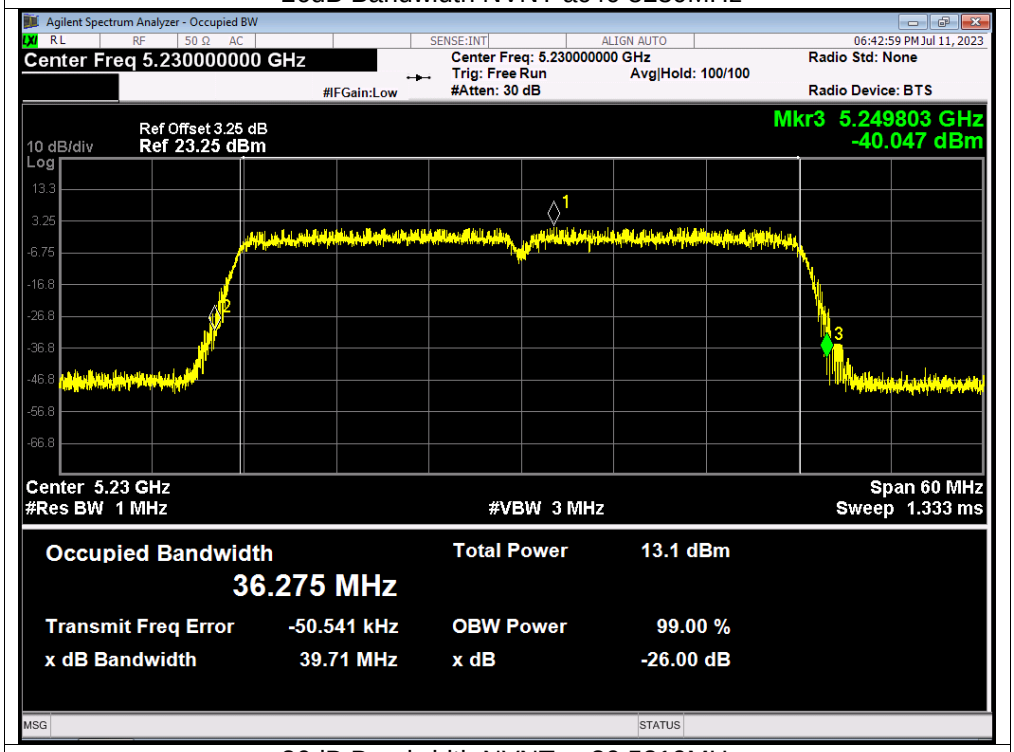
-26dB Bandwidth NVNT ac20 5240MHz



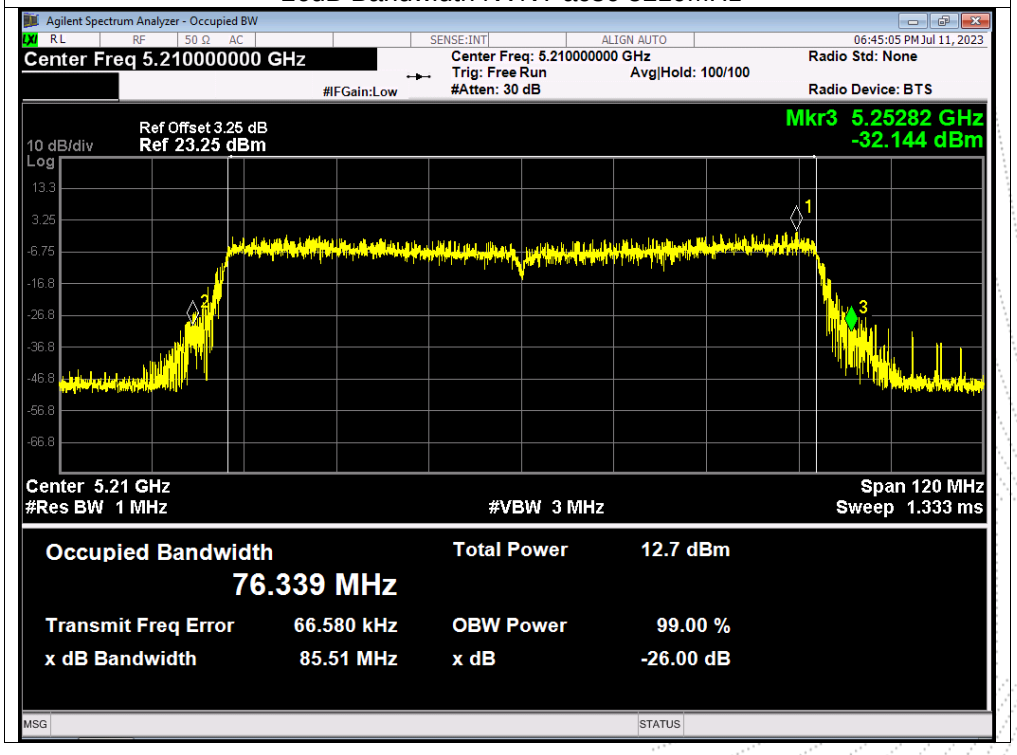
-26dB Bandwidth NVNT ac40 5190MHz



-26dB Bandwidth NVNT ac40 5230MHz

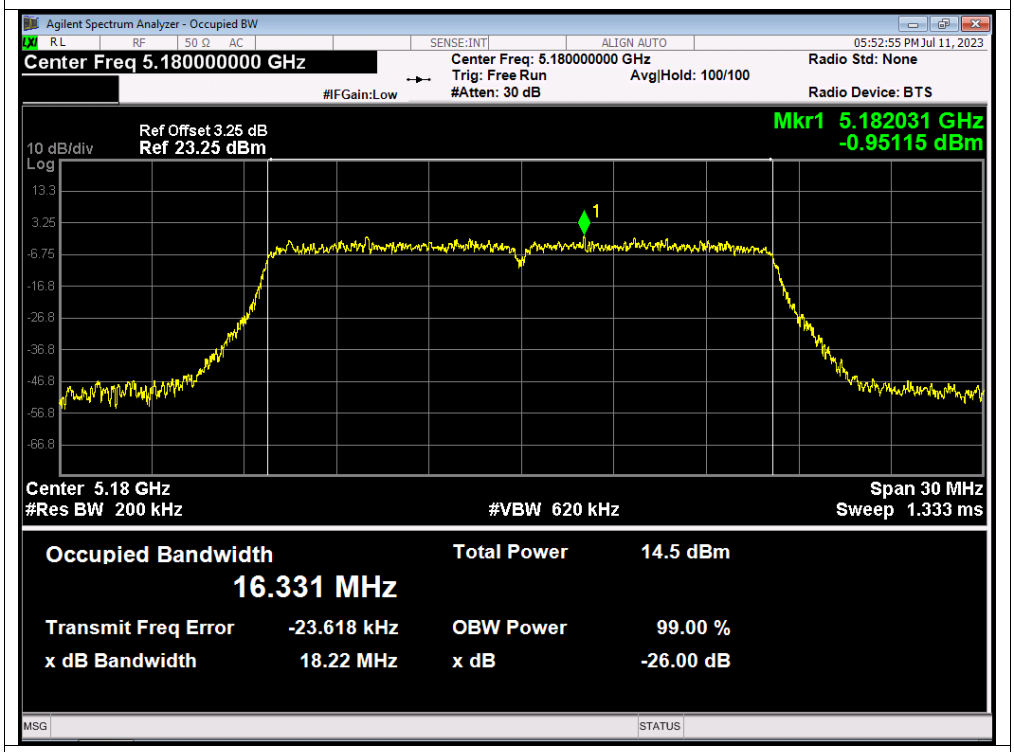


-26dB Bandwidth NVNT ac80 5210MHz

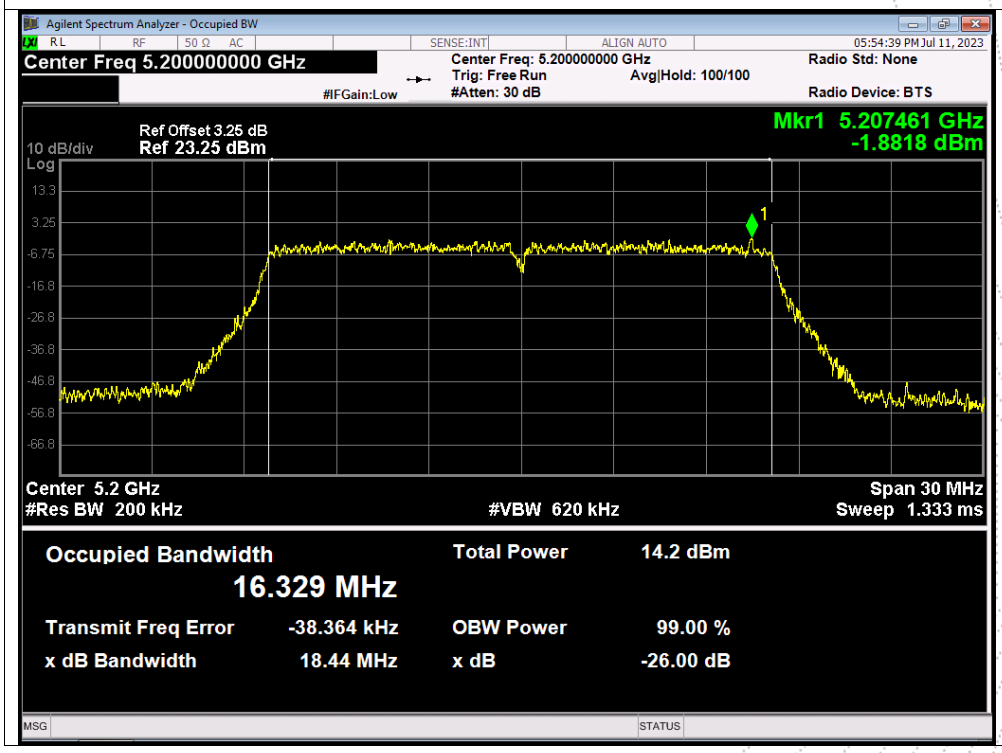


Test Graphs

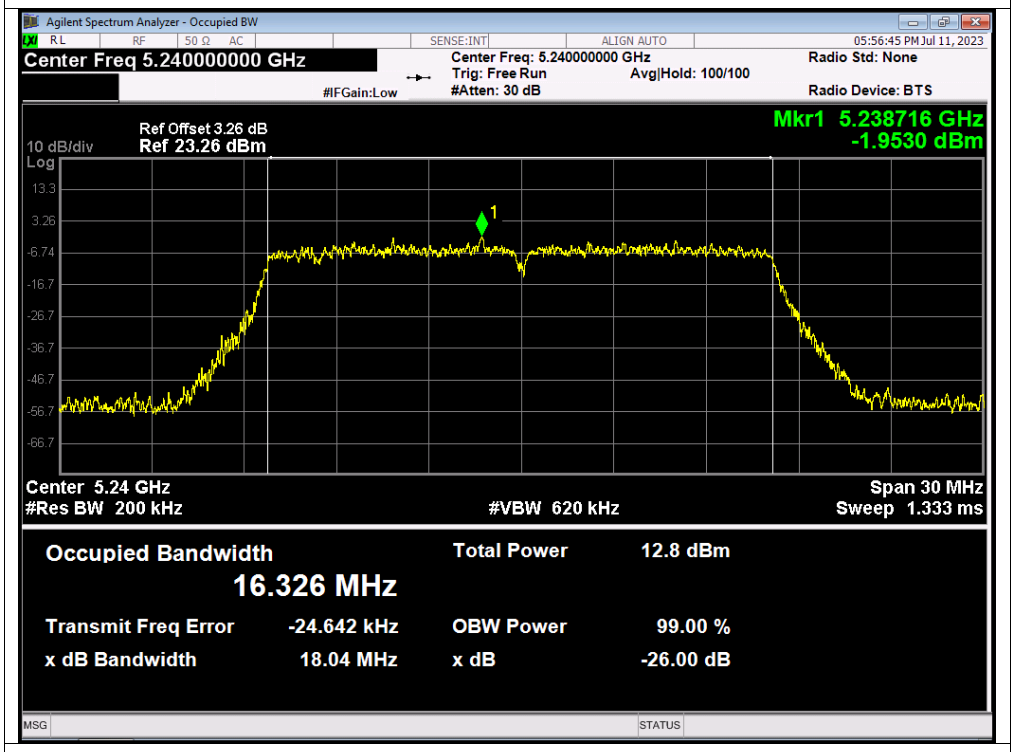
OBW NVNT a 5180MHz Ant1



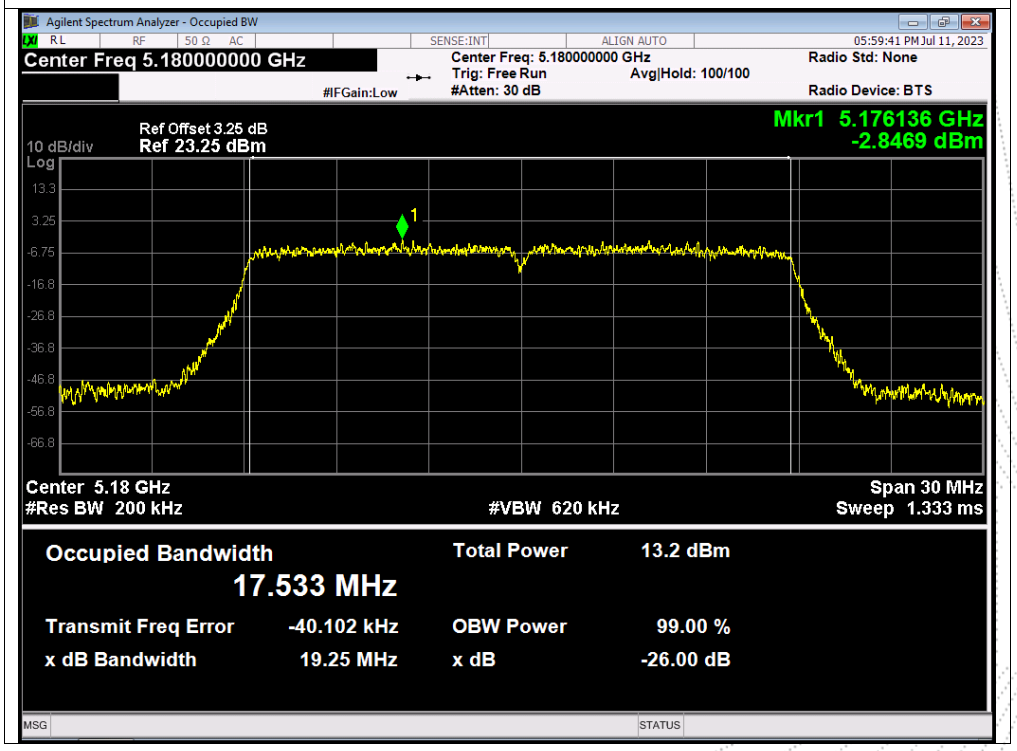
OBW NVNT a 5200MHz Ant1



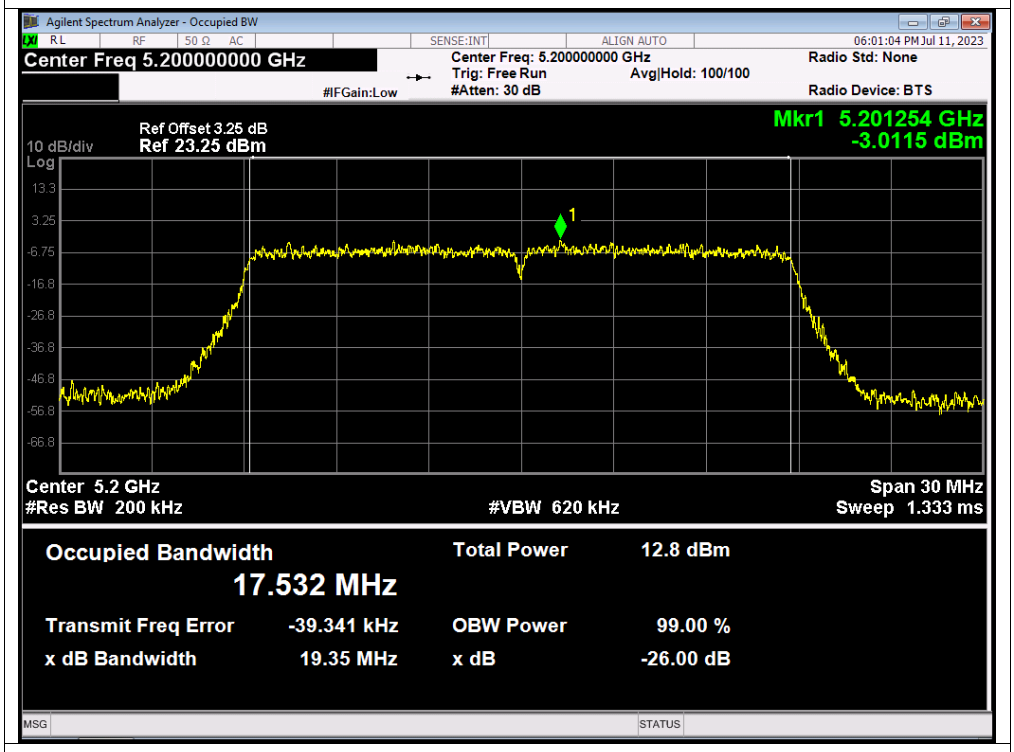
OBW NVNT a 5240MHz Ant1



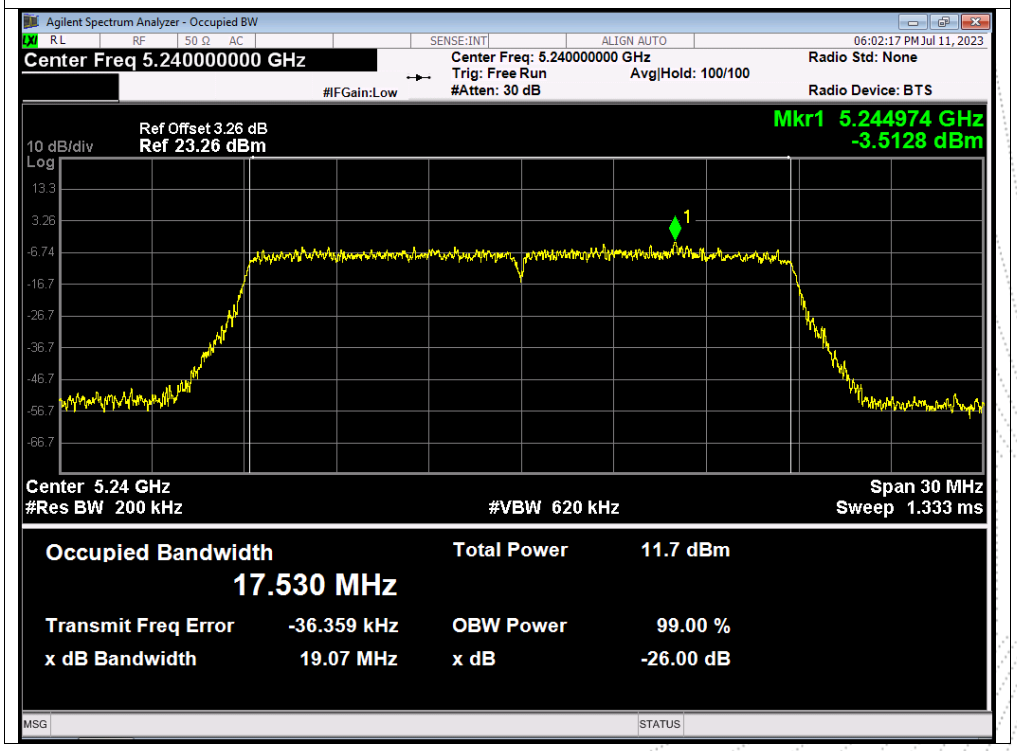
OBW NVNT n20 5180MHz Ant1



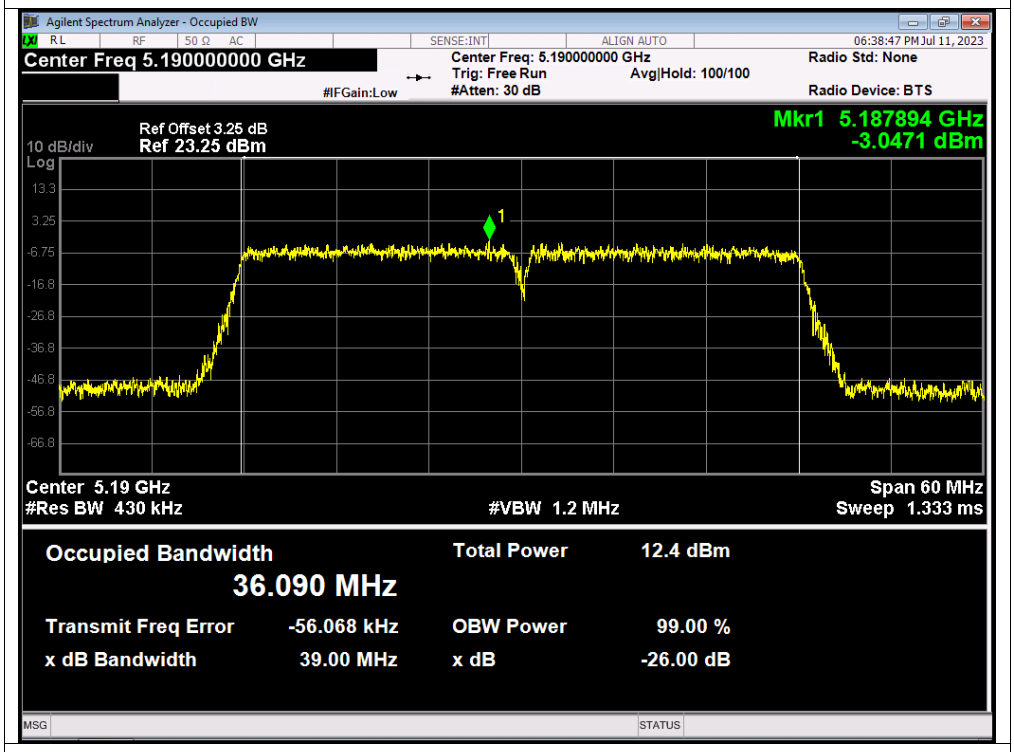
OBW NVNT n20 5200MHz Ant1



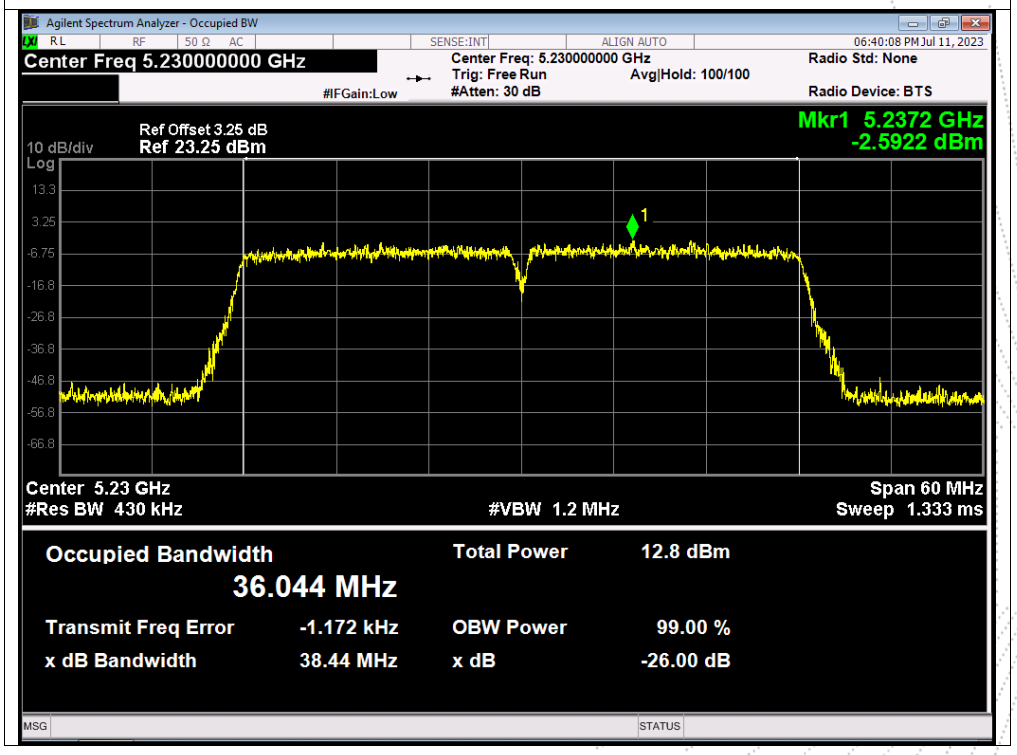
OBW NVNT n20 5240MHz Ant1



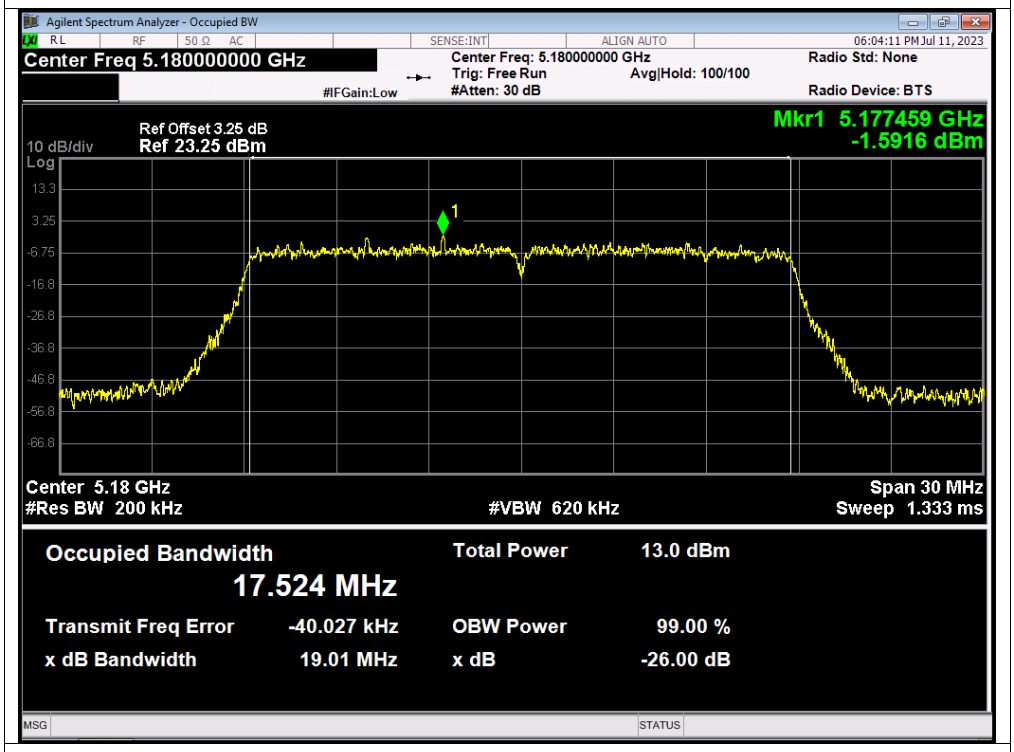
OBW NVNT n40 5190MHz Ant1



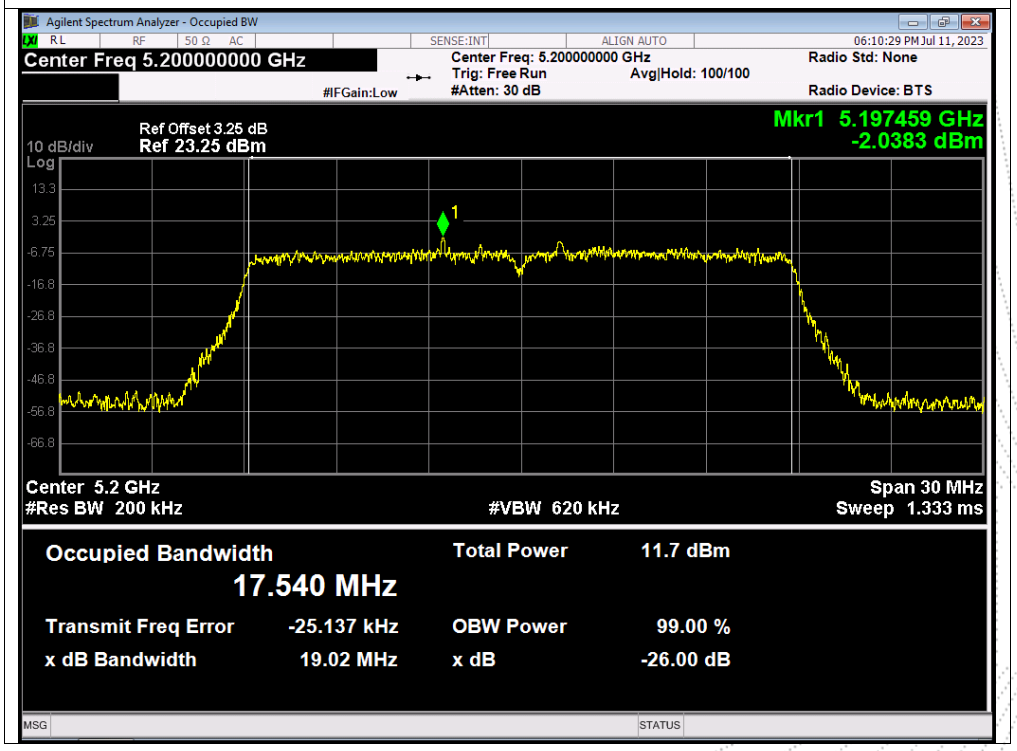
OBW NVNT n40 5230MHz Ant1



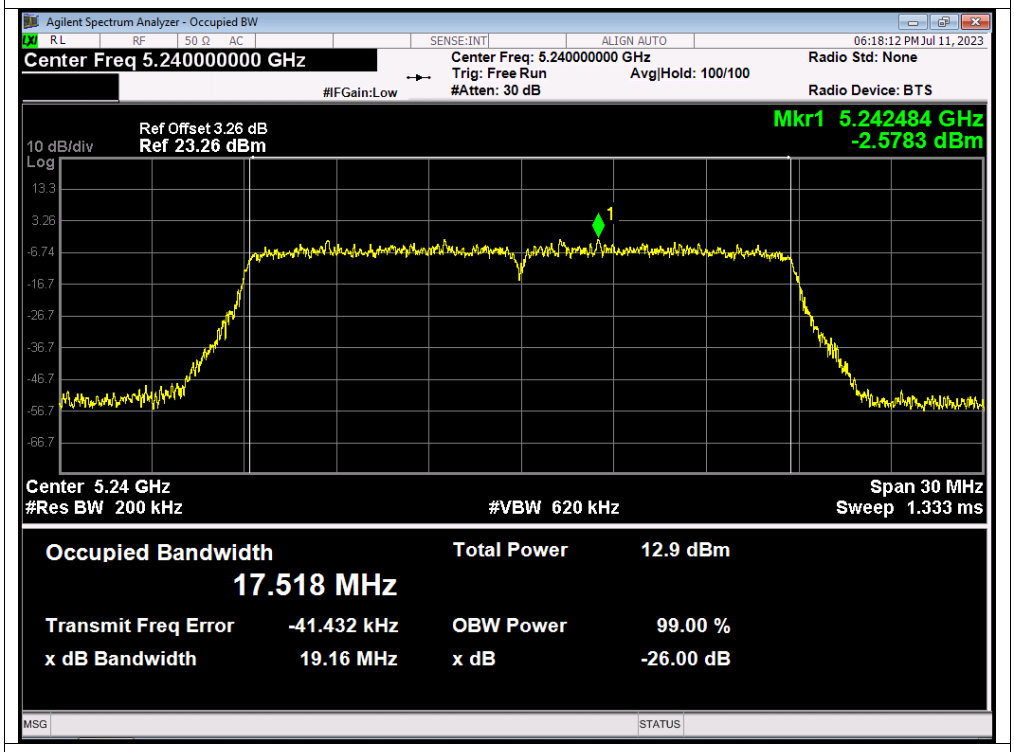
OBW NVNT ac20 5180MHz Ant1



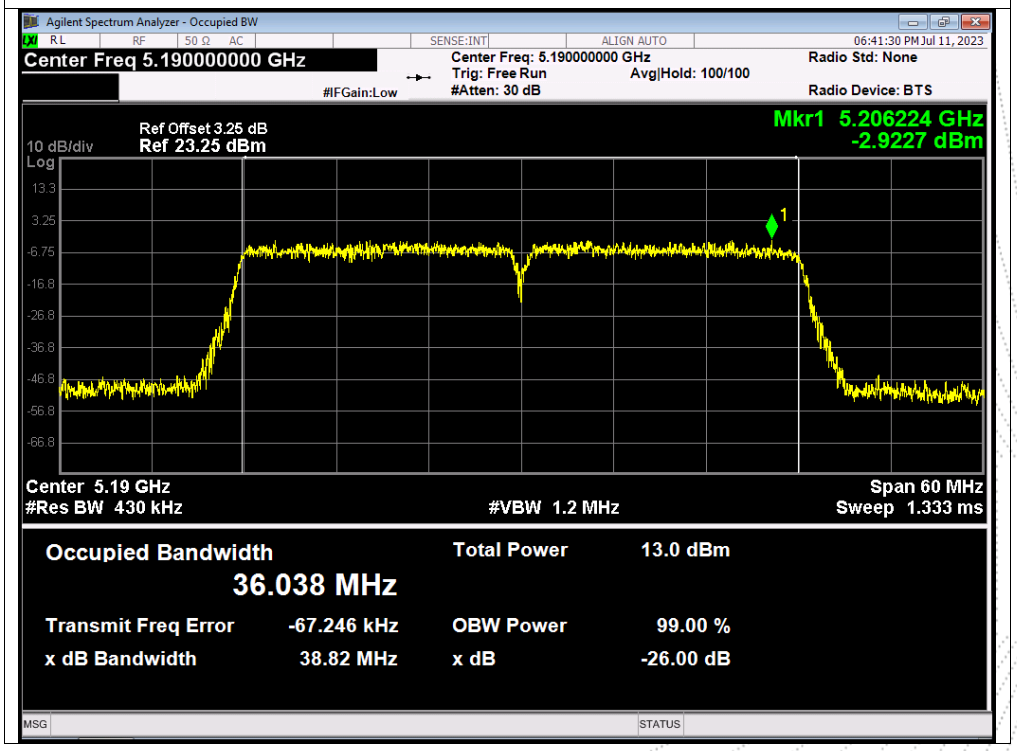
OBW NVNT ac20 5200MHz Ant1



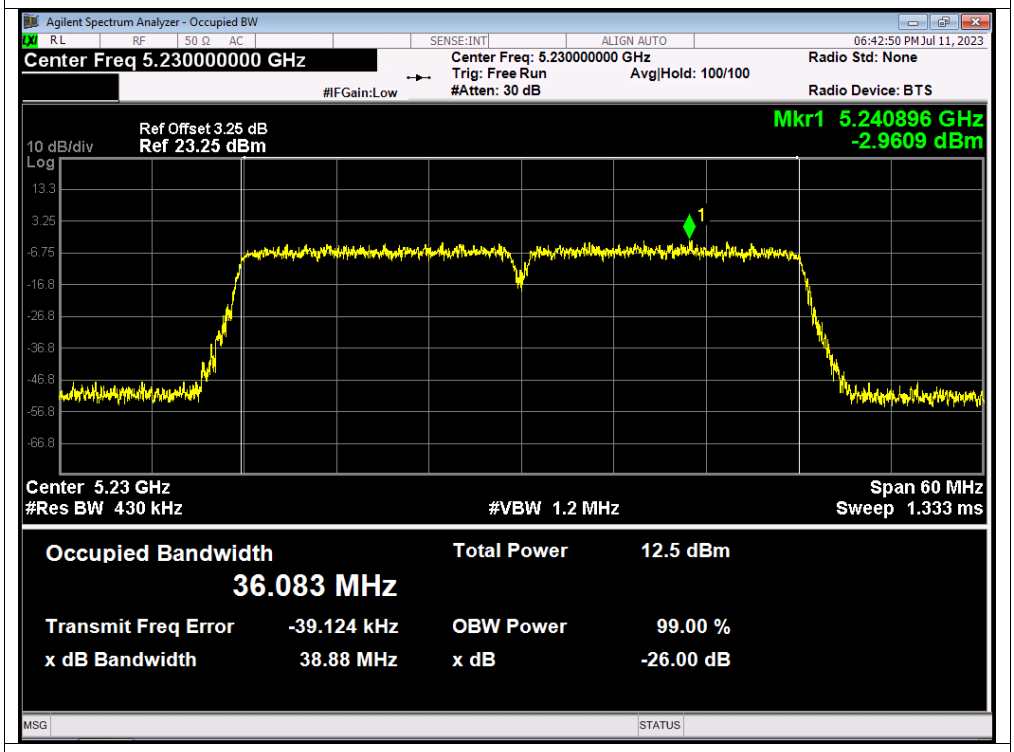
OBW NVNT ac20 5240MHz Ant1



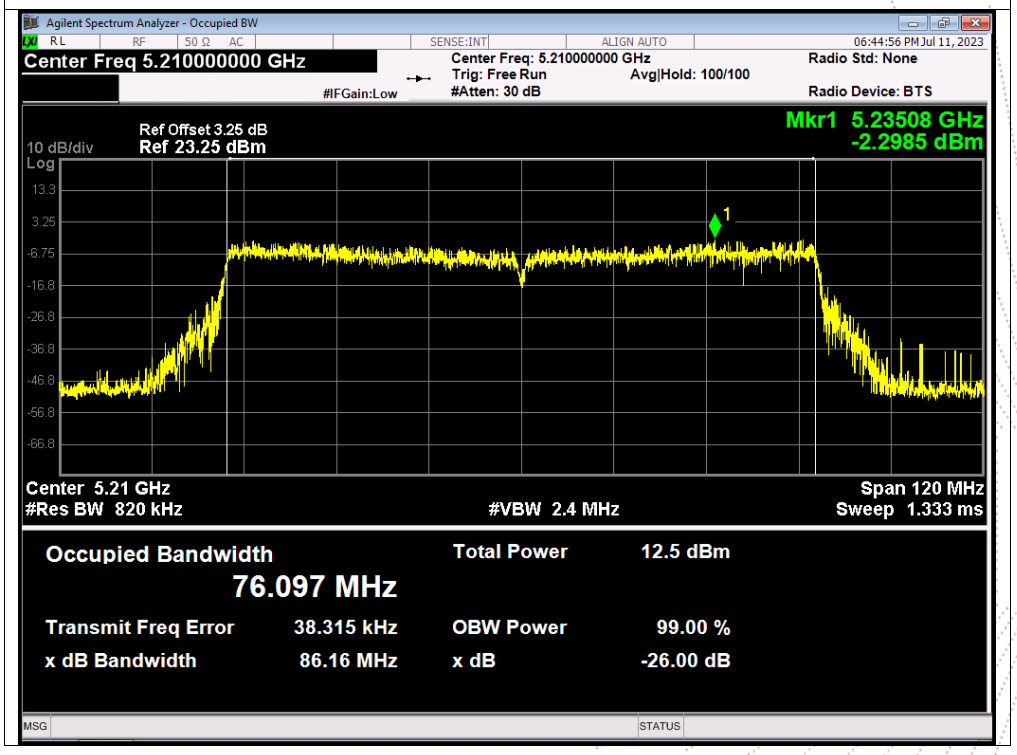
OBW NVNT ac40 5190MHz Ant1



OBW NVNT ac40 5230MHz Ant1



OBW NVNT ac80 5210MHz Ant1



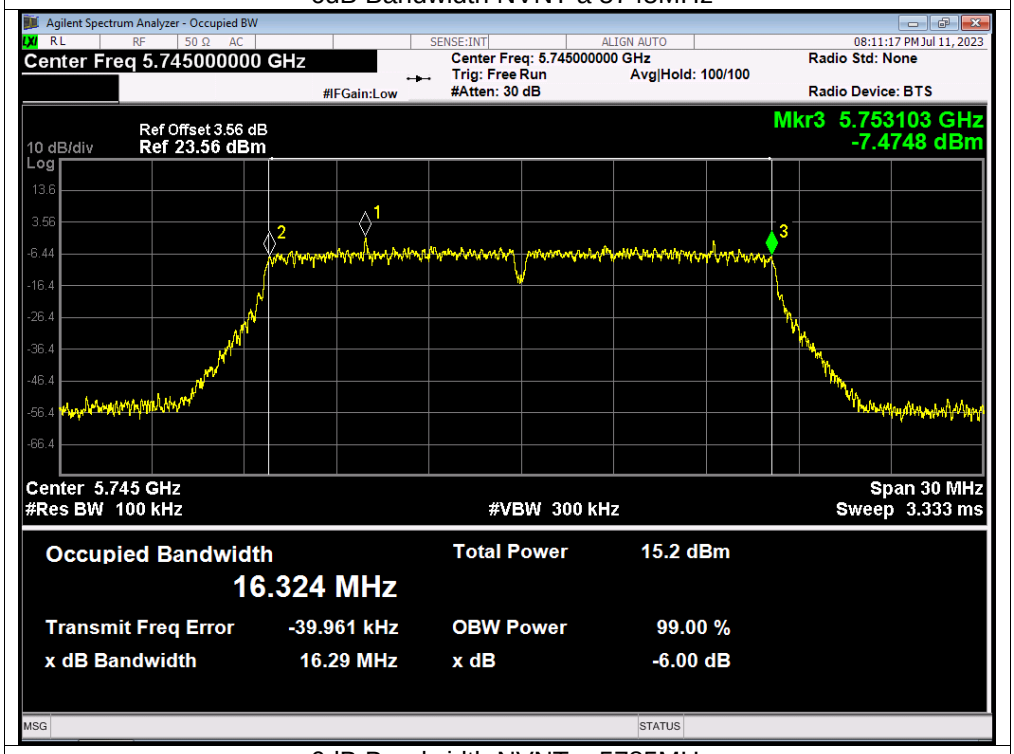
Temperature:	26 ℃	Relative Humidity:	54%
Pressure:	101KPa	Test Voltage:	DC 7.6V
Test Mode:	(5745-5825MHz)		

Condition	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	-6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Limit -6 dB Bandwidth (MHz)	Verdict
NVNT	a	5745	16.286	0.5	Pass
NVNT	a	5785	16.32	0.5	Pass
NVNT	a	5825	16.279	0.5	Pass
NVNT	n20	5745	17.14	0.5	Pass
NVNT	n20	5785	17.308	0.5	Pass
NVNT	n20	5825	16.953	0.5	Pass
NVNT	n40	5755	36.304	0.5	Pass
NVNT	n40	5795	35.087	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5745	16.943	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5785	17.53	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ac20	5825	17.311	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ac40	5755	35.3	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ac40	5795	35.245	0.5	Pass
NVNT	ac80	5775	76.295	0.5	Pass

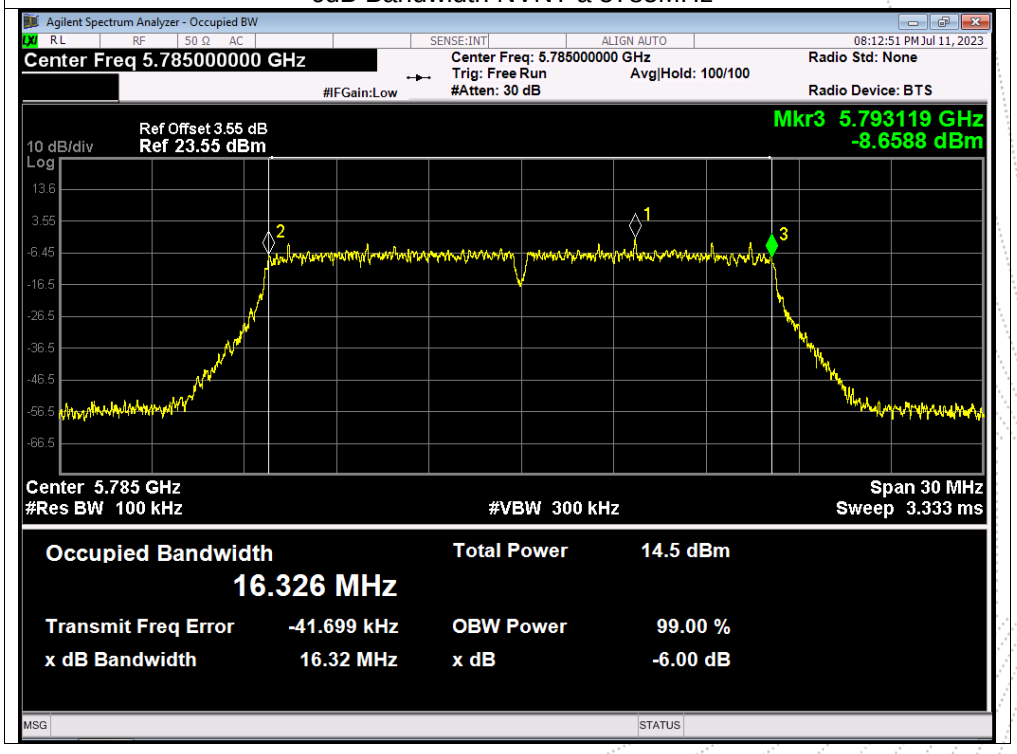
Condition	Mode	Frequency (MHz)	99% OBW (MHz)
NVNT	a	5745	16.38
NVNT	a	5785	16.341
NVNT	a	5825	16.341
NVNT	n20	5745	17.498
NVNT	n20	5785	17.513
NVNT	n20	5825	17.526
NVNT	n40	5755	36.045
NVNT	n40	5795	36.049
NVNT	ac20	5745	17.531
NVNT	ac20	5785	17.537
NVNT	ac20	5825	17.53
NVNT	ac40	5755	36.039
NVNT	ac40	5795	36.017
NVNT	ac80	5775	76.085

Test Graphs

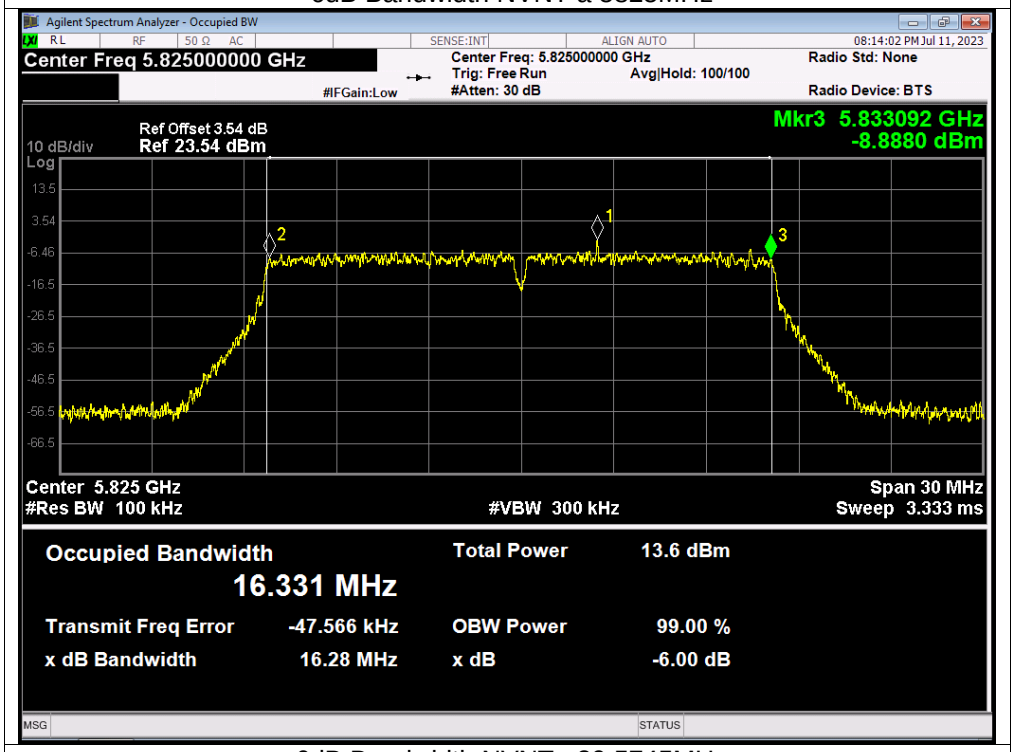
-6dB Bandwidth NVNT a 5745MHz



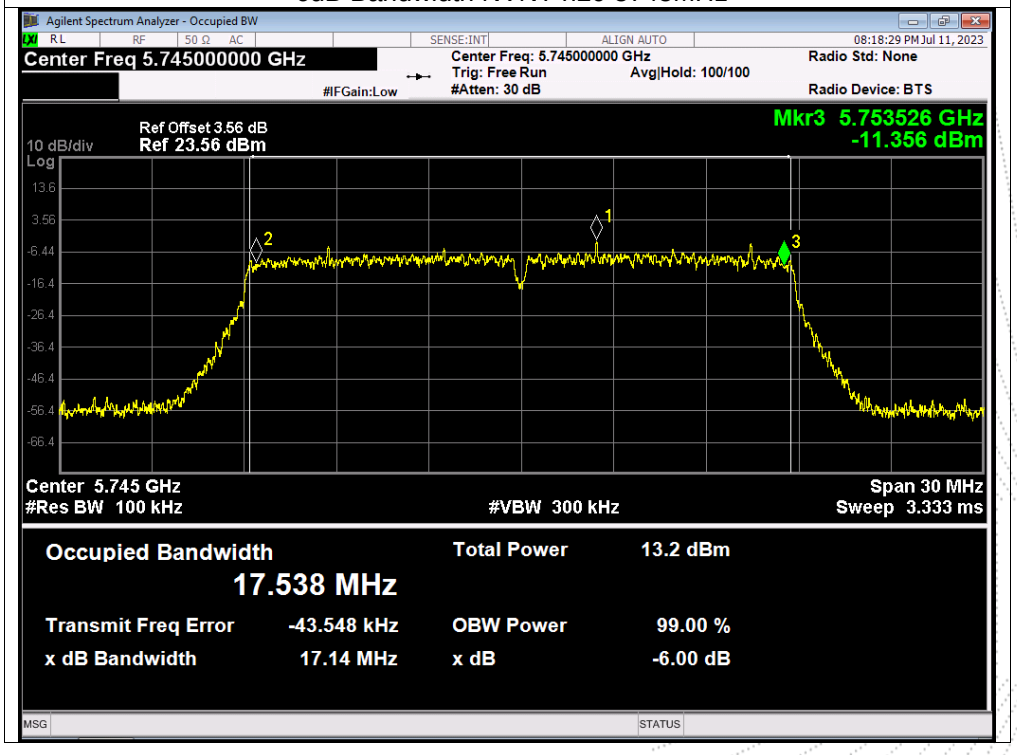
-6dB Bandwidth NVNT a 5785MHz



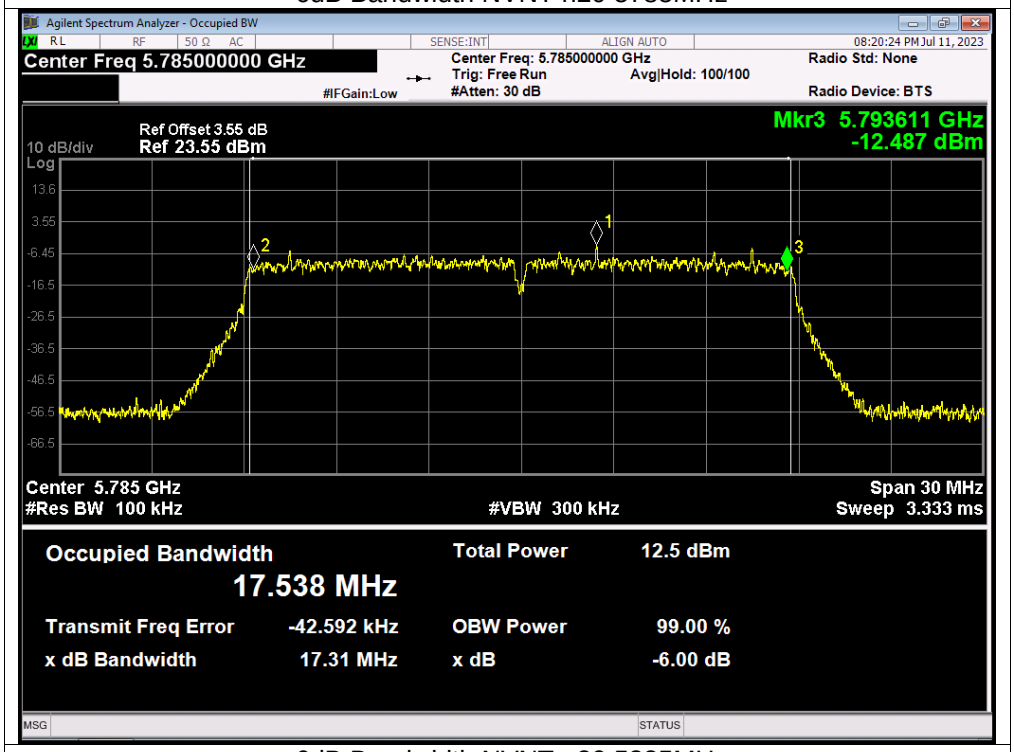
-6dB Bandwidth NVNT a 5825MHz



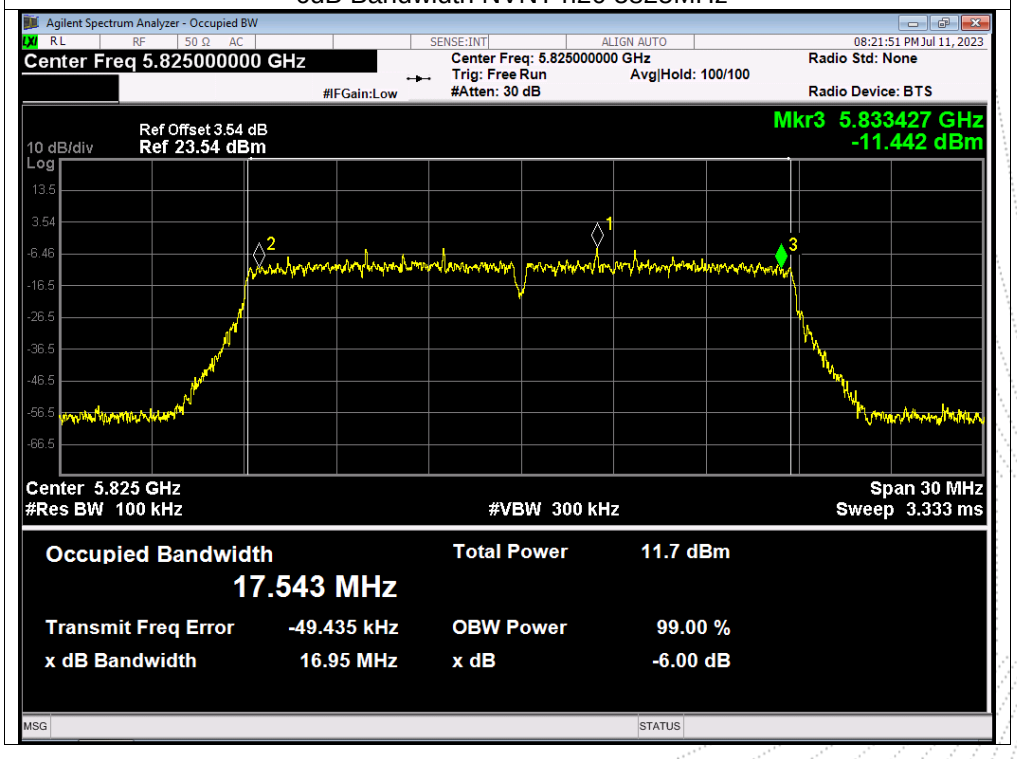
-6dB Bandwidth NVNT n20 5745MHz



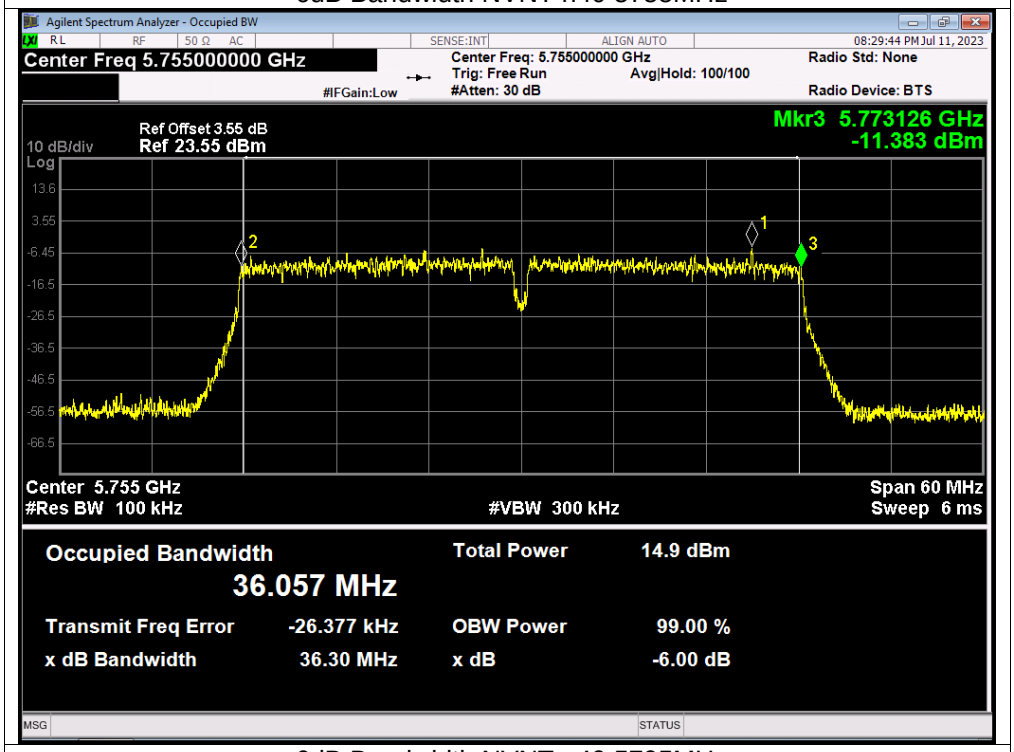
-6dB Bandwidth NVNT n20 5785MHz



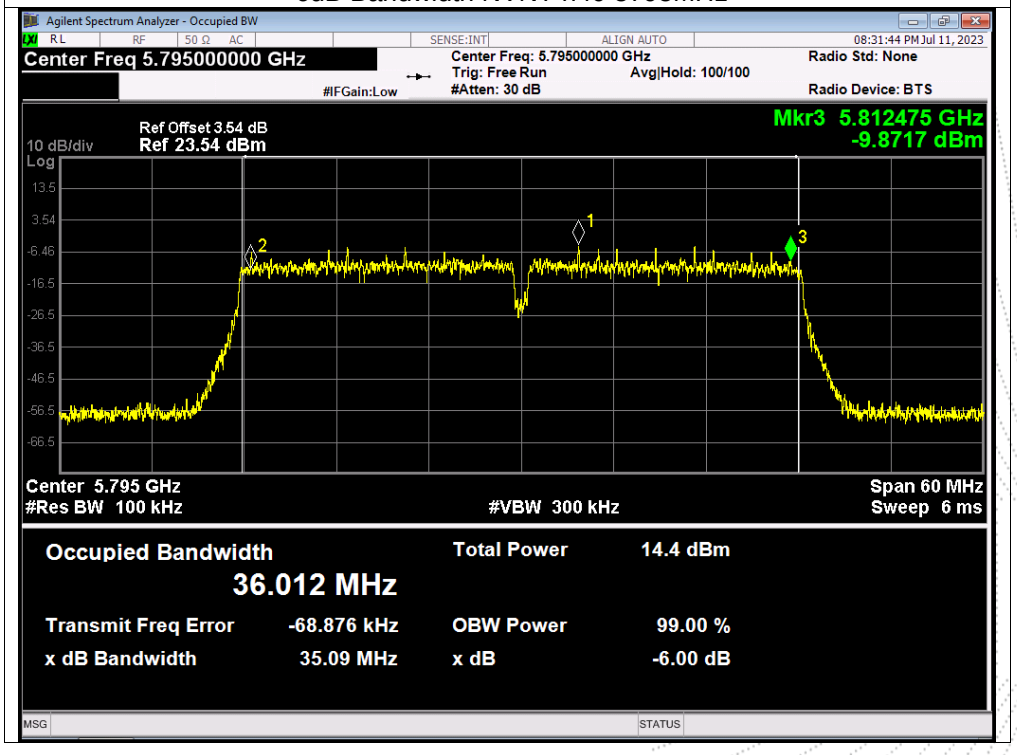
-6dB Bandwidth NVNT n20 5825MHz



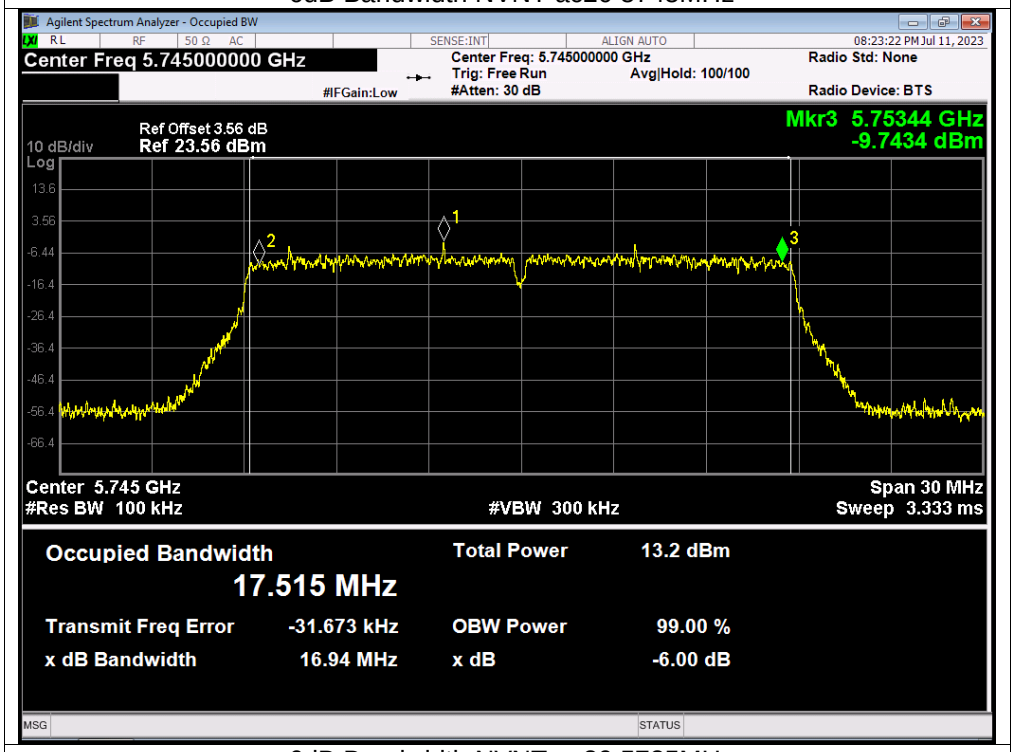
-6dB Bandwidth NVNT n40 5755MHz



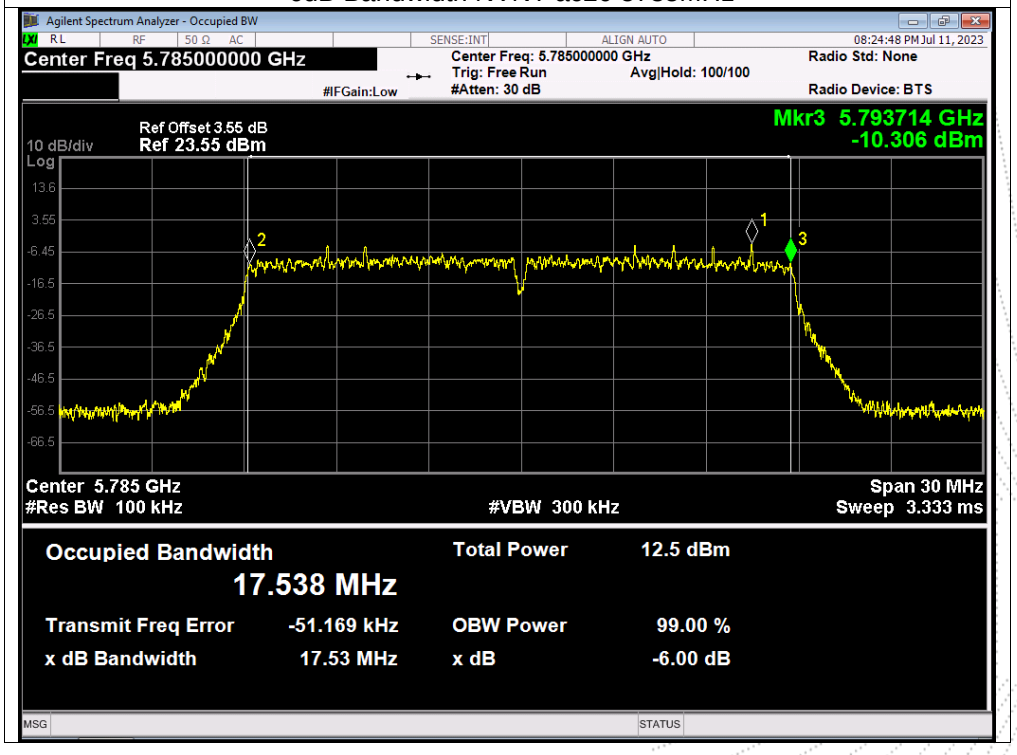
-6dB Bandwidth NVNT n40 5795MHz



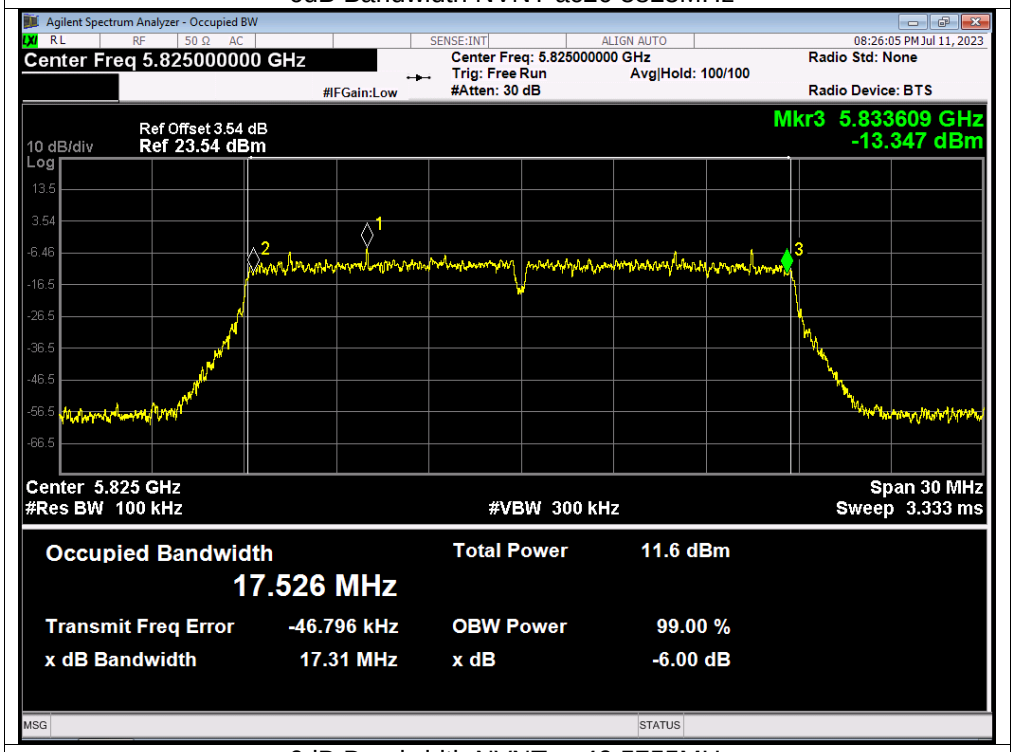
-6dB Bandwidth NVNT ac20 5745MHz



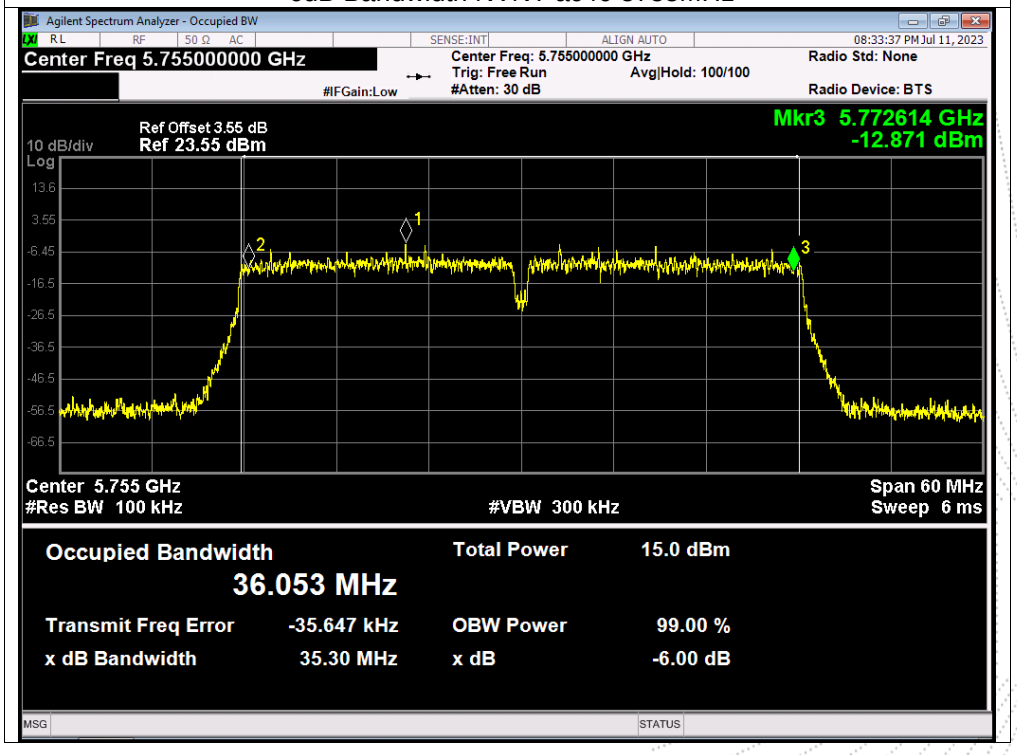
-6dB Bandwidth NVNT ac20 5785MHz



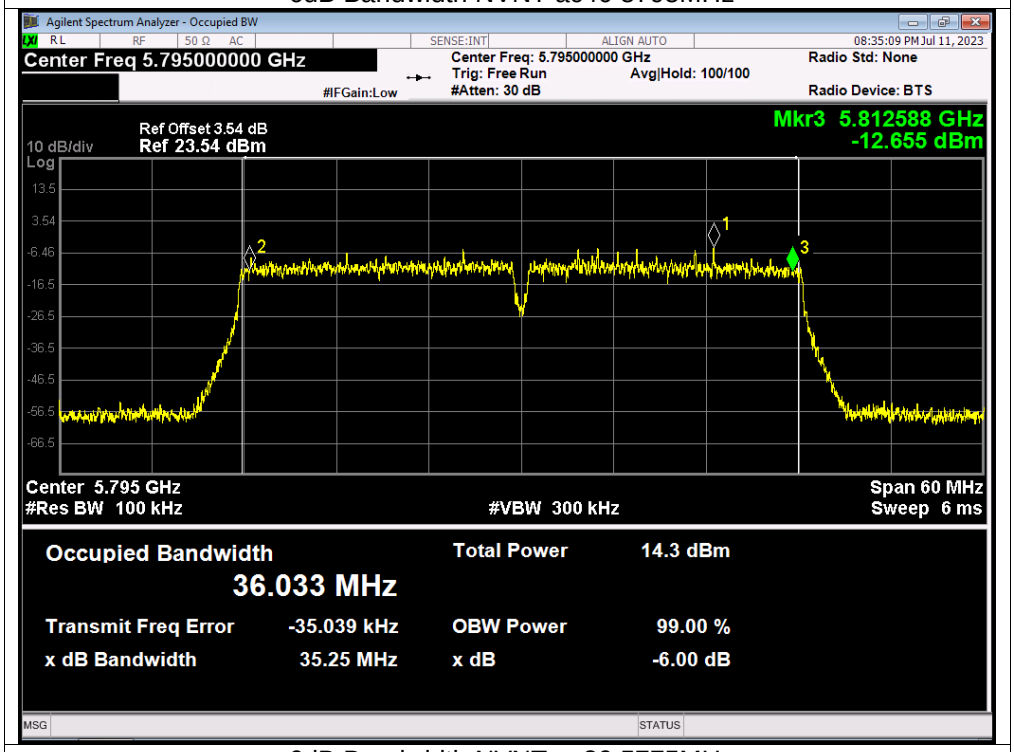
-6dB Bandwidth NVNT ac20 5825MHz



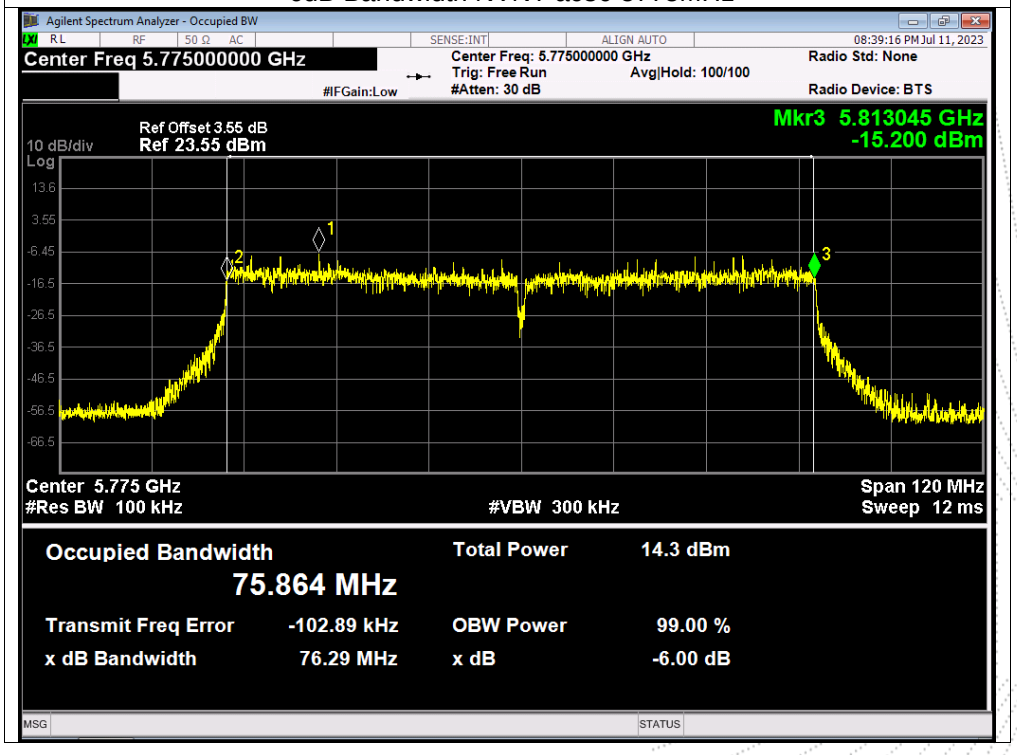
-6dB Bandwidth NVNT ac40 5755MHz



-6dB Bandwidth NVNT ac40 5795MHz

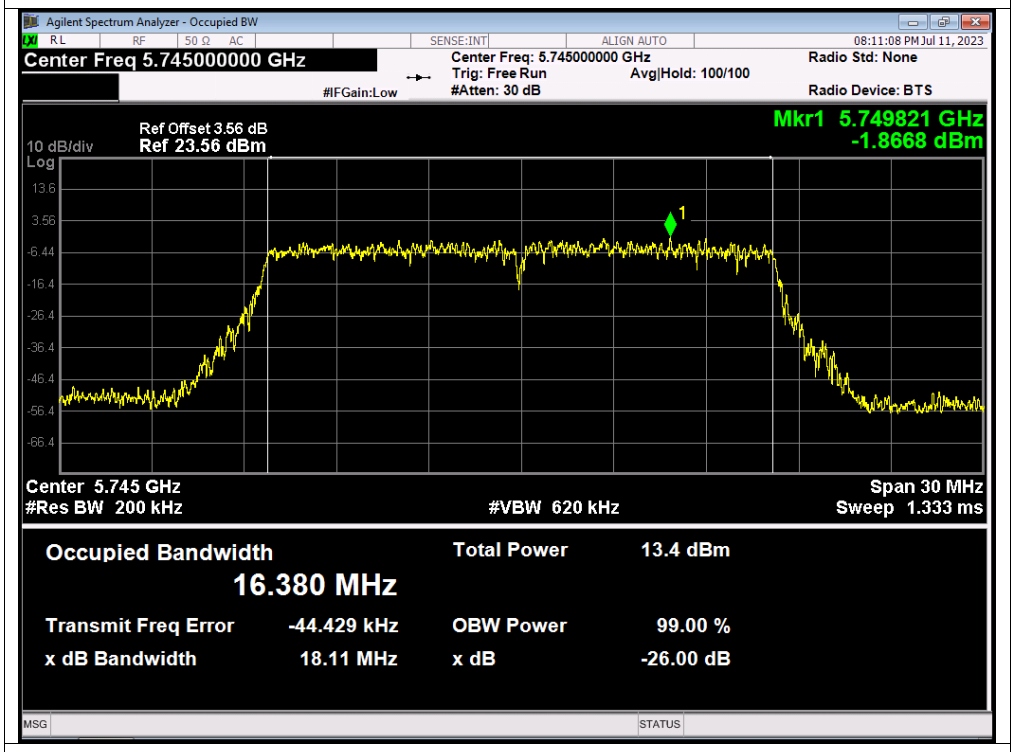


-6dB Bandwidth NVNT ac80 5775MHz

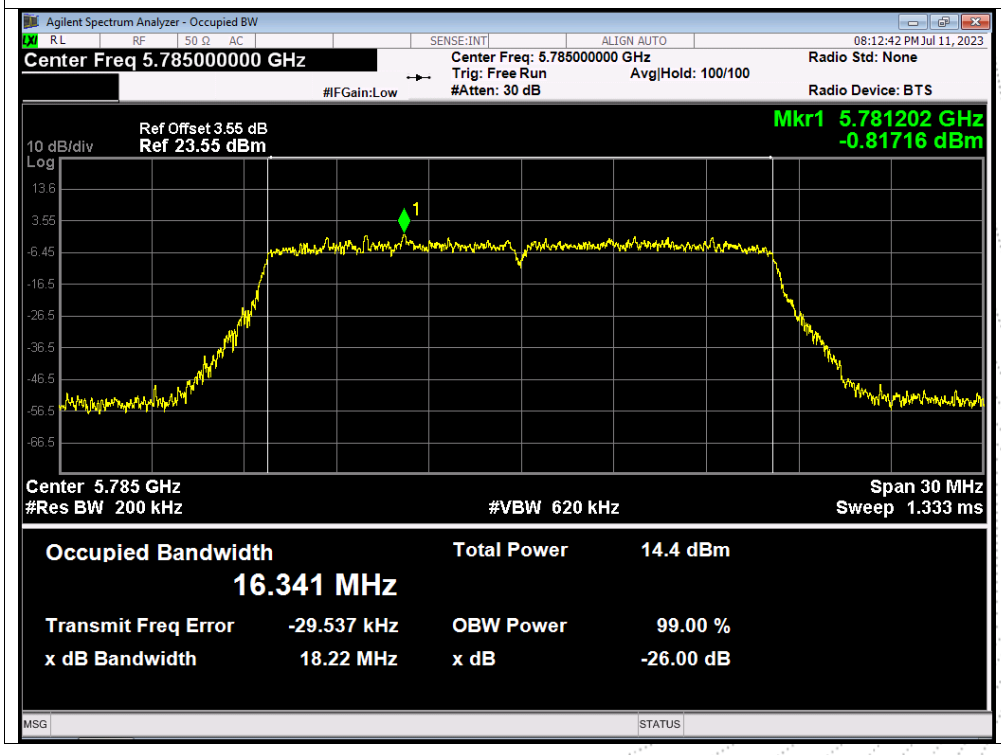


Test Graphs

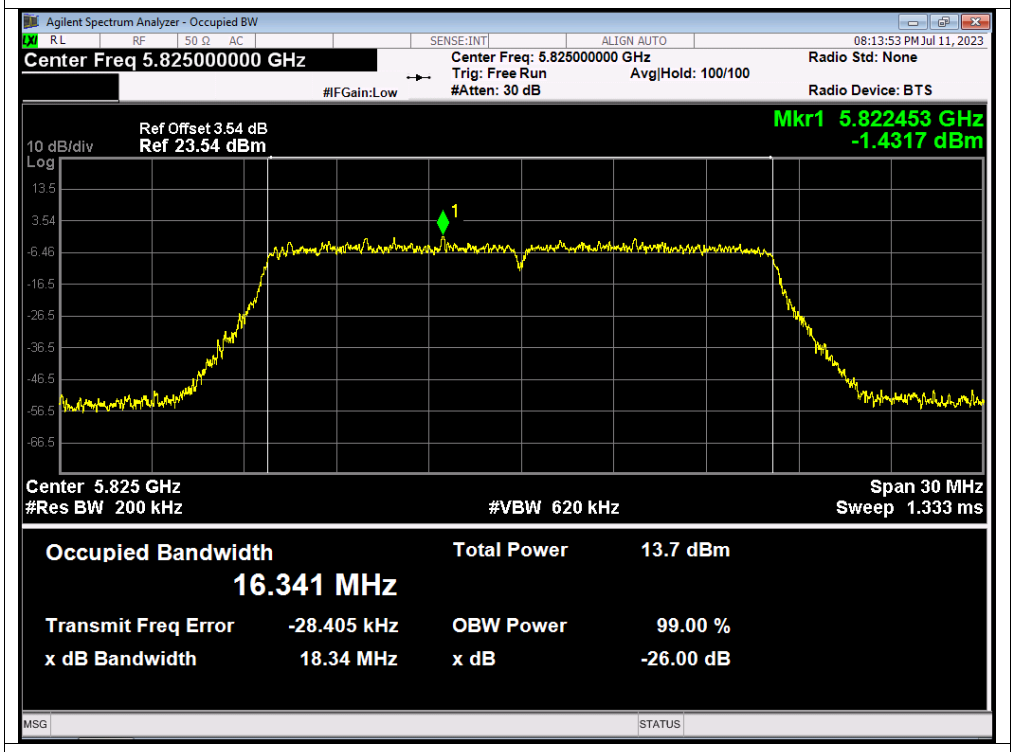
OBW NVNT a 5745MHz Ant1



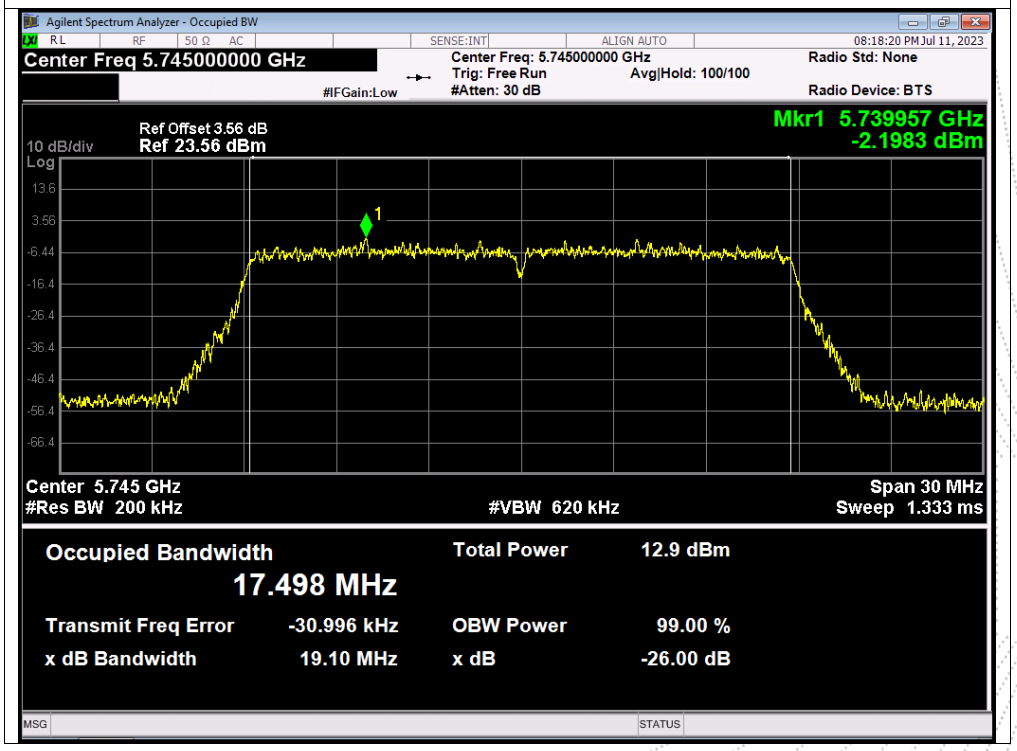
OBW NVNT a 5785MHz Ant1



OBW NVNT a 5825MHz Ant1



OBW NVNT n20 5745MHz Ant1



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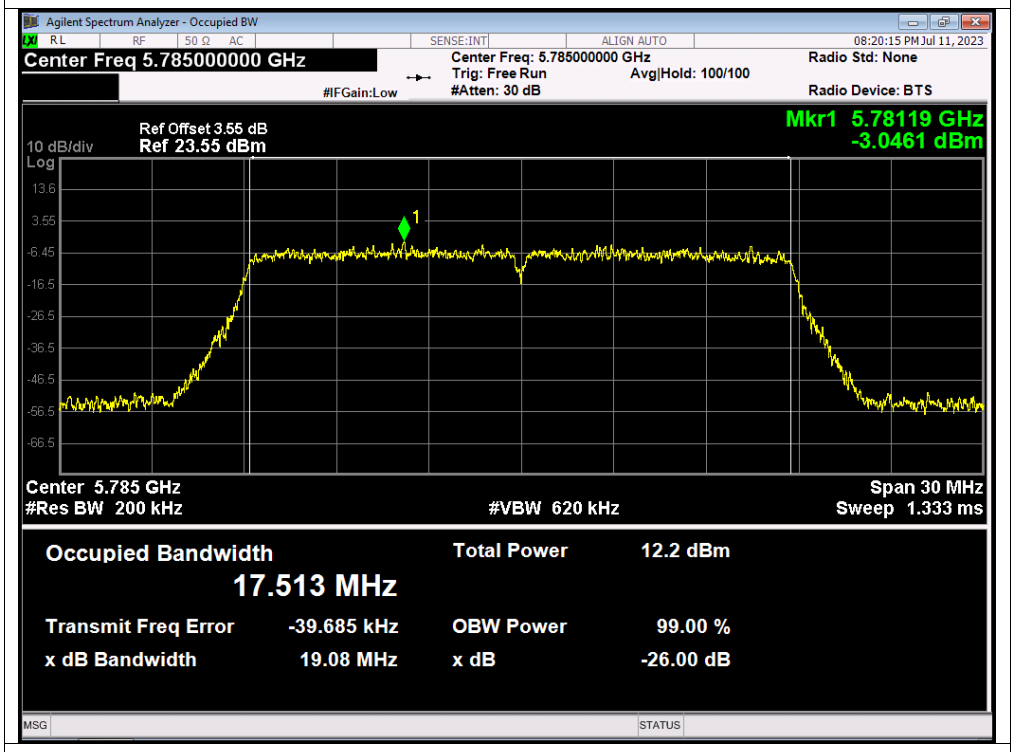

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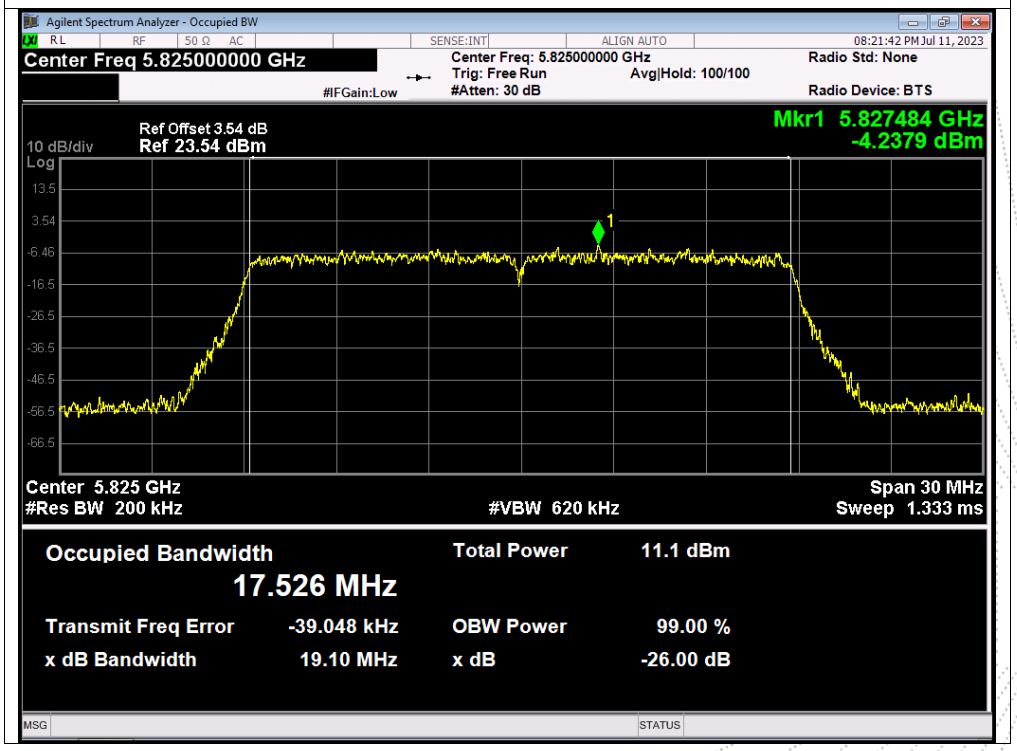

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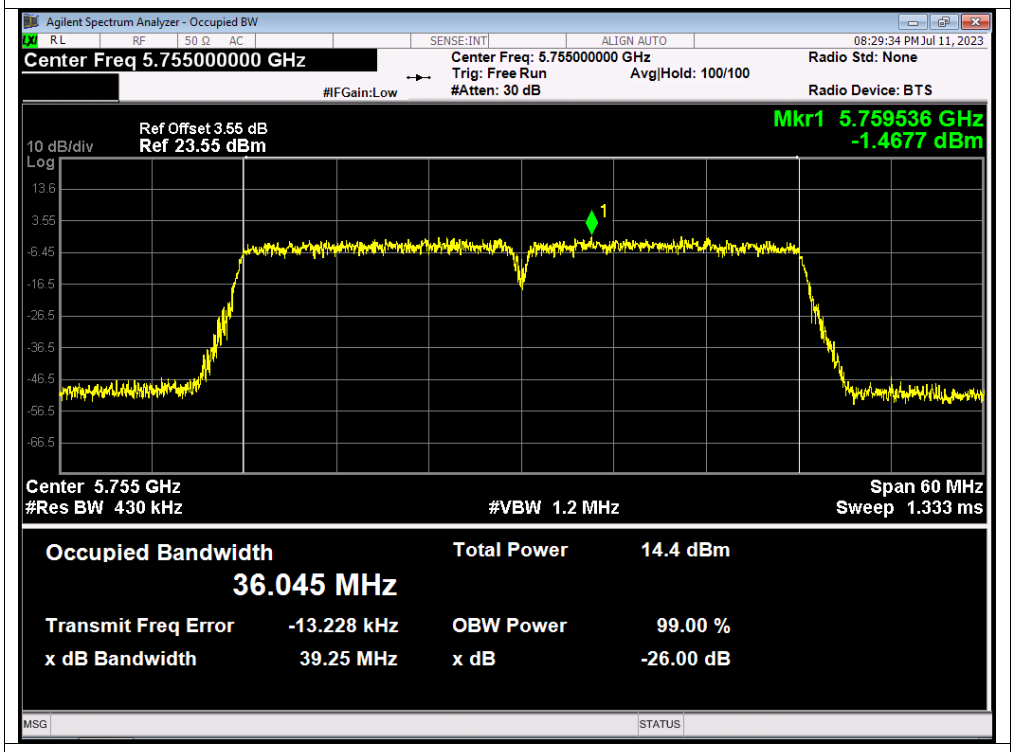
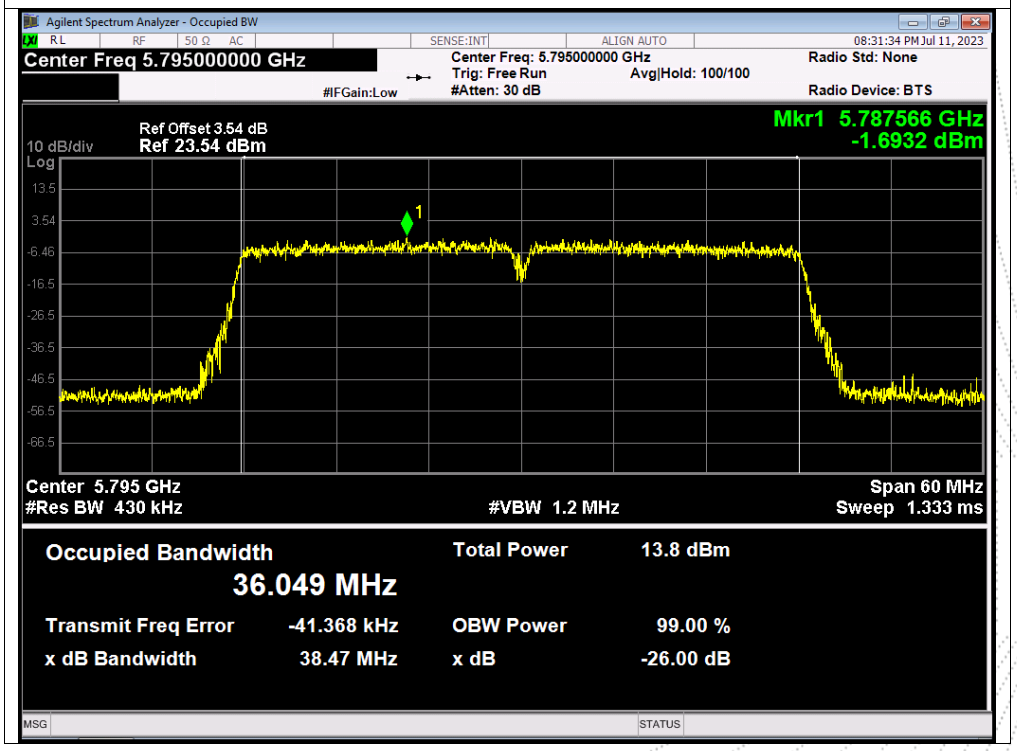


OBW NVNT n40 5795MHz Ant1



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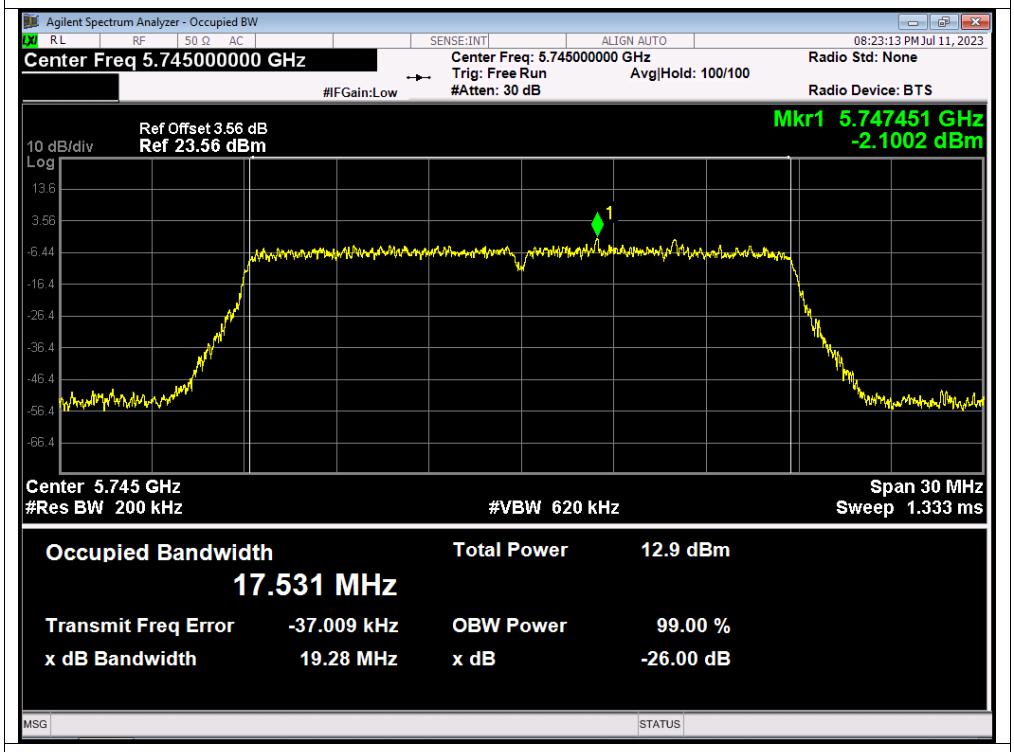

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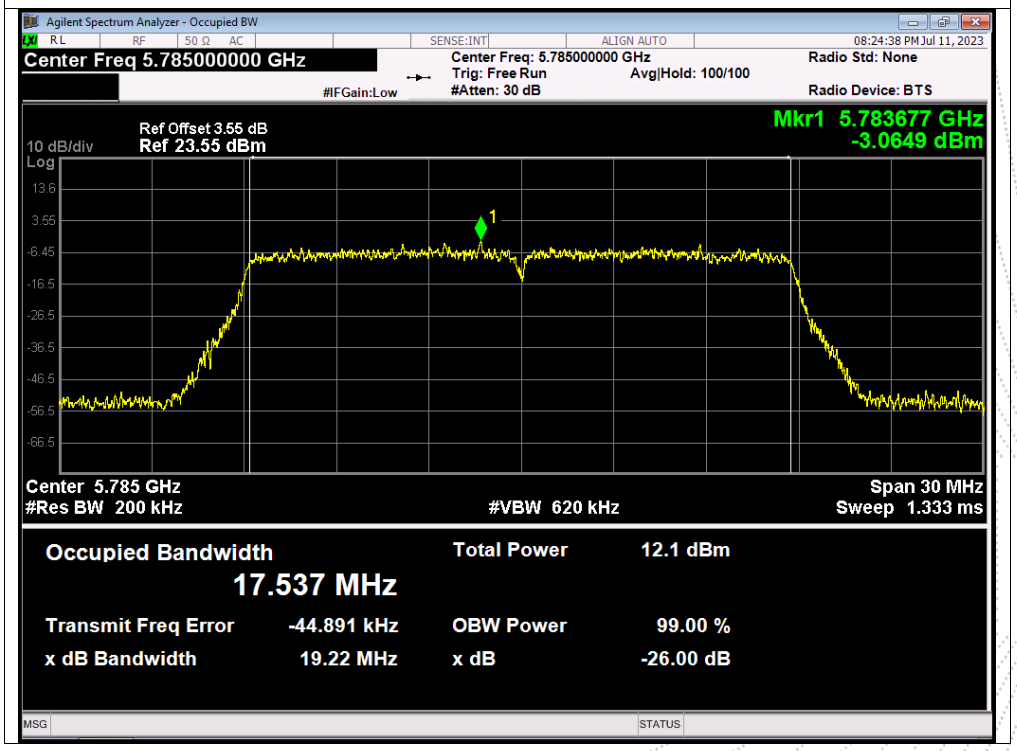

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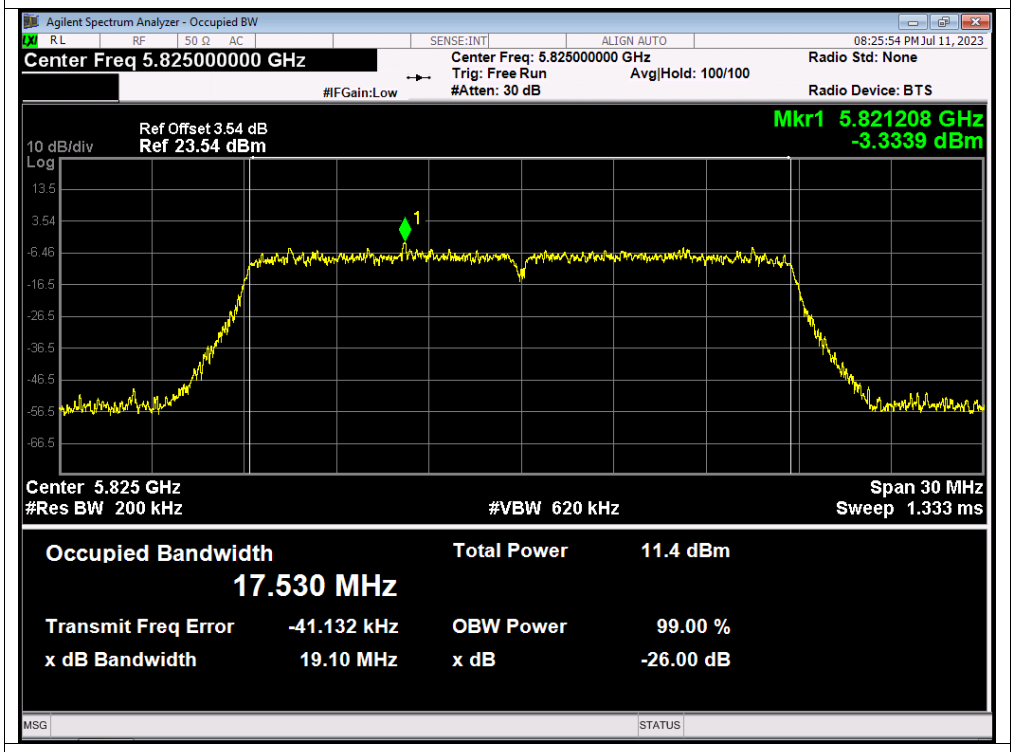

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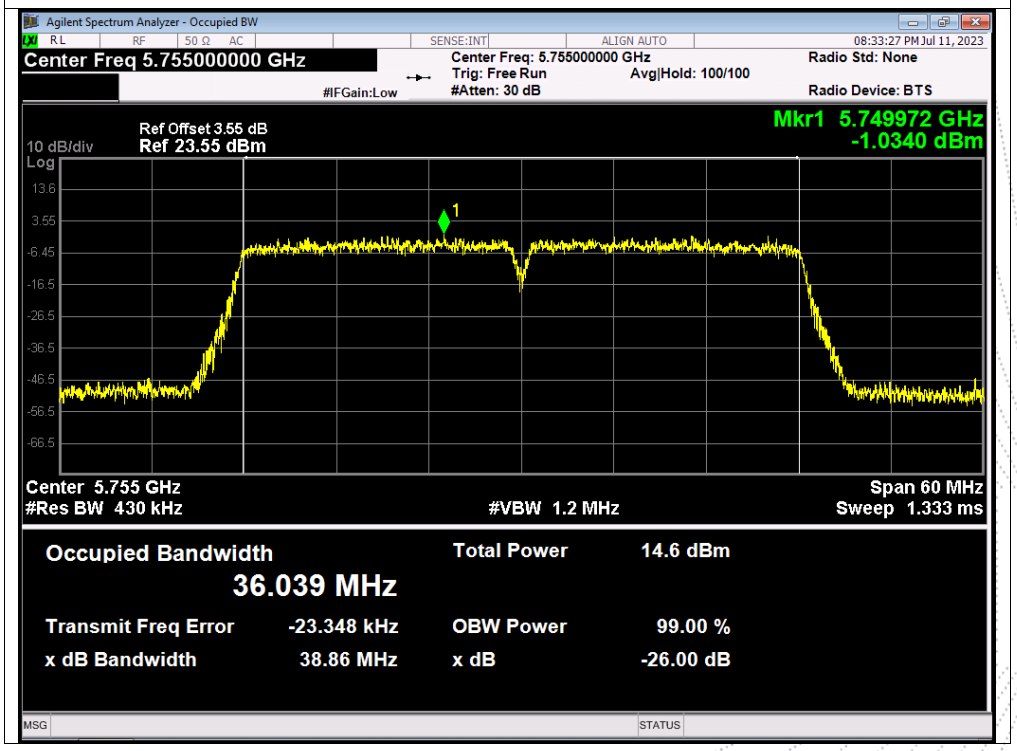
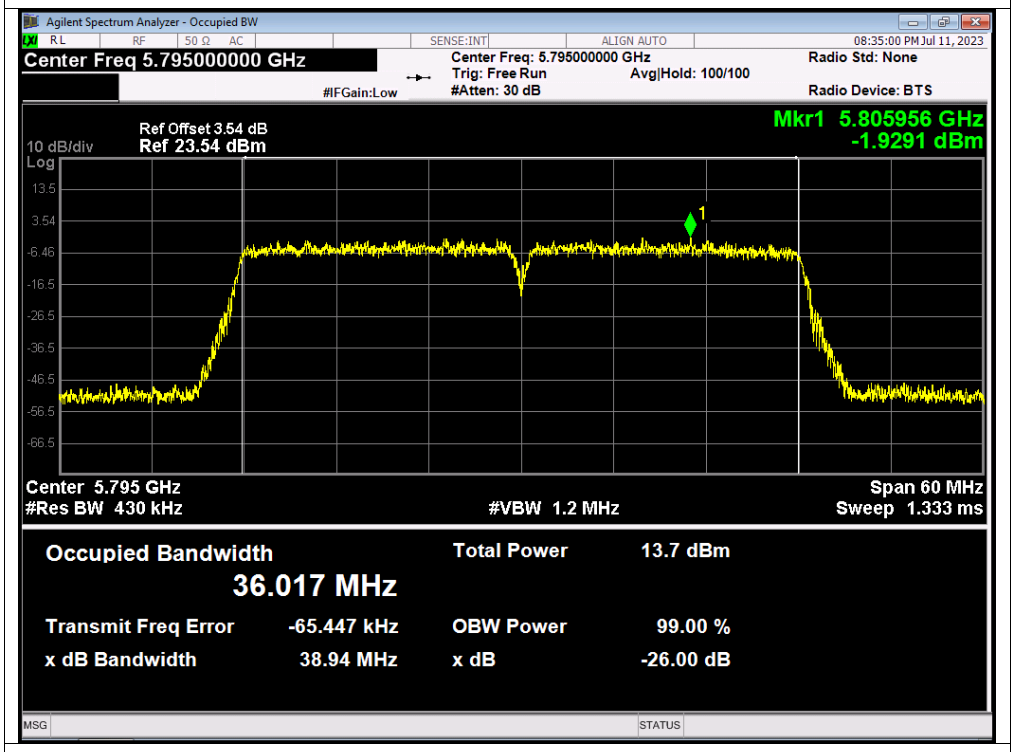
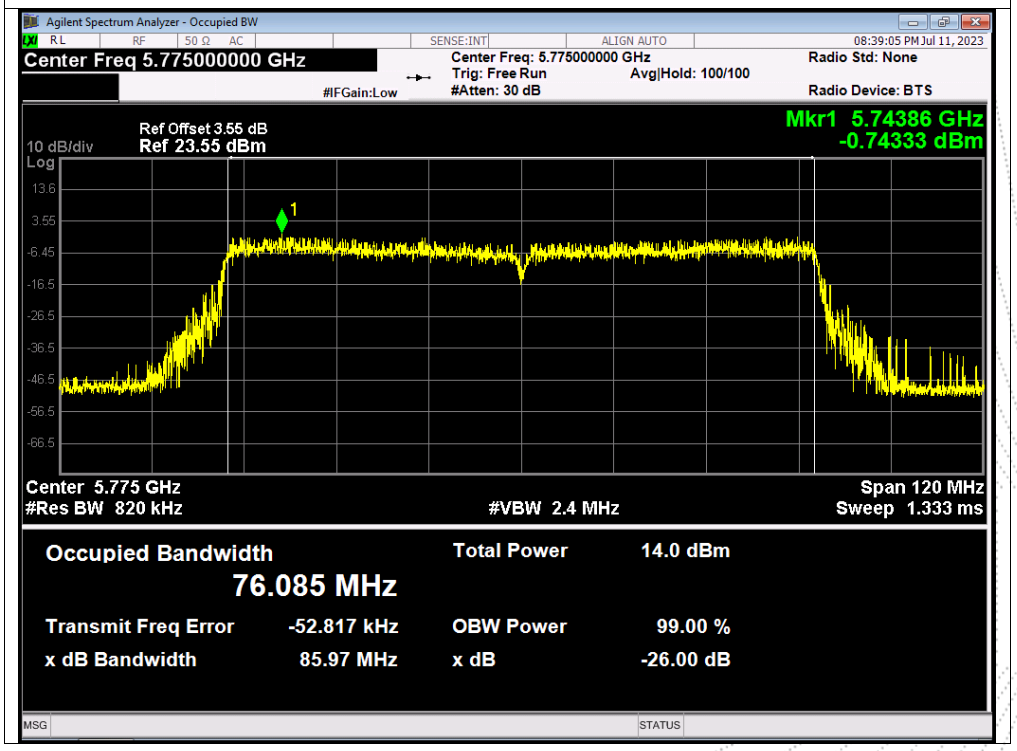


OBW NVNT ac40 5795MHz Ant1

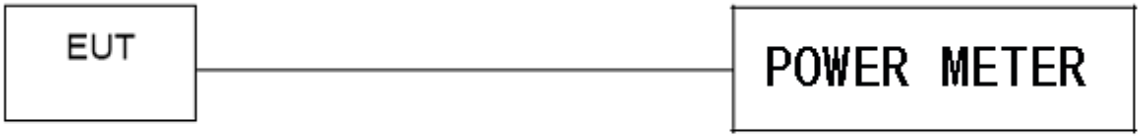


OBW NVNT ac80 5775MHz Ant1



10. Maximum Conducted Output Power

10.1 Block Diagram Of Test Setup



10.2 Limit

■ For the band 5.15-5.25 GHz,

(a) (1) (i) For an outdoor access point operating in the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 17 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. The maximum e.i.r.p. at any elevation angle above 30 degrees as measured from the horizon must not exceed 125 mW (21 dBm).

(a) (1) (ii) For an indoor access point operating in the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 17 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

(a) (1) (iii) For fixed point-to-point access points operating in the band 5.15-5.25 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 17 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. Fixed point-to-point U-NII devices may employ antennas with directional gain up to 23 dBi without any corresponding reduction in the maximum conducted output power or maximum power spectral density. For fixed point-to-point transmitters that employ a directional antenna gain greater than 23 dBi, a 1 dB reduction in maximum conducted output power and maximum power spectral density is required for each 1 dB of antenna gain in excess of 23 dBi. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information. The operator of the U-NII device, or if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer, is responsible for ensuring that systems employing high gain directional antennas are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations.

(a) (1) (iv) For client devices in the 5.15-5.25 GHz band, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 250 mW provided the maximum antenna gain does not exceed 6 dBi. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

■ For the 5.25-5.35 GHz and 5.47-5.725 GHz bands

(a) (2) The maximum conducted output power over the frequency bands of operation shall not exceed the lesser of 250 mW or 11 dBm + 10 log B, where B is the 26 dB emission bandwidth in megahertz. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 11 dBm in any 1 megahertz band. If transmitting

antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi.

■ For the band 5.725-5.85 GHz
(a) (3) for the band 5.725-5.85 GHz, the maximum conducted output power over the frequency band of operation shall not exceed 1 W. In addition, the maximum power spectral density shall not exceed 30 dBm in any 500-kHz band. If transmitting antennas of directional gain greater than 6 dBi are used, both the maximum conducted output power and the maximum power spectral density shall be reduced by the amount in dB that the directional gain of the antenna exceeds 6 dBi. However, fixed point-to-point U-NII devices operating in this band may employ transmitting antennas with directional gain greater than 6 dBi without any corresponding reduction in transmitter conducted power. Fixed, point-to-point operations exclude the use of point-to-multipoint systems, omnidirectional applications, and multiple collocated transmitters transmitting the same information. The operator of the U-NII device, or if the equipment is professionally installed, the installer, is responsible for ensuring that systems employing high gain directional antennas are used exclusively for fixed, point-to-point operations

10.3 Test Procedure

Maximum conducted output power may be measured using a spectrum analyzer/EMI receiver or an RF power meter.

1. Device Configuration
If possible, configure or modify the operation of the EUT so that it transmits continuously at its maximum power control level (see section II.B.).

a) The intent is to test at 100 percent duty cycle; however a small reduction in duty cycle (to no lower than 98 percent) is permitted if required by the EUT for amplitude control purposes. Manufacturers are expected to provide software to the test lab to permit such continuous operation.

b) If continuous transmission (or at least 98 percent duty cycle) cannot be achieved due to hardware limitations (e.g., overheating), the EUT shall be operated at its maximum power control level with the transmit duration as long as possible and the duty cycle as high as possible.

2. Measurement using a Spectrum Analyzer or EMI Receiver (SA)
Measurement of maximum conducted output power using a spectrum analyzer requires integrating the spectrum across a frequency span that encompasses, at a minimum, either the EBW or the 99-percent occupied bandwidth of the signal.1 However, the EBW must be used to determine bandwidth dependent limits on maximum conducted output power in accordance with § 15.407(a).

a) The test method shall be selected as follows: (i) Method SA-1 or SA-1 Alternative (averaging with the EUT transmitting at full power throughout each sweep) shall be applied if either of the following conditions can be satisfied:

• The EUT transmits continuously (or with a duty cycle ≥ 98 percent).

• Sweep triggering or gating can be implemented in a way that the device transmits at the maximum power control level throughout the duration of each of the instrument sweeps to be averaged. This condition can generally be achieved by triggering the instrument's sweep if the duration of the sweep (with the analyzer configured as in Method SA-1, below) is equal to or shorter than the duration T of each transmission from the EUT and if those transmissions exhibit full power throughout their durations.

(ii) Method SA-2 or SA-2 Alternative (averaging across on and off times of the EUT transmissions, followed by duty cycle correction) shall be applied if the conditions of (i) cannot be achieved and the transmissions exhibit a constant duty cycle during the measurement duration. Duty cycle will be considered to be constant if variations are less than ± 2 percent.

(iii) Method SA-3 (RMS detection with max hold) or SA-3 Alternative (reduced VBW with max hold) shall be applied if the conditions of (i) and (ii) cannot be achieved.

b) Method SA-1 (trace averaging with the EUT transmitting at full power throughout each sweep): (i) Set span to encompass the entire emission bandwidth (EBW) (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal.

(ii) Set RBW = 1 MHz.

(iii) Set VBW ≥ 3 MHz.

(iv) Number of points in sweep ≥ 2 Span / RBW. (This ensures that bin-to-bin spacing is ≤ RBW/2, so that narrowband signals are not lost between frequency bins.)

(v) Sweep time = auto.

(vi) Detector = RMS (i.e., power averaging), if available. Otherwise, use sample detector mode.

(vii) If transmit duty cycle < 98 percent, use a video trigger with the trigger level set to enable triggering only on full power pulses. Transmitter must operate at maximum power control level for the entire duration of every sweep. If the EUT transmits continuously (i.e., with no off intervals) or at duty cycle ≥ 98 percent, and if each transmission is entirely at the maximum power control level, then the trigger shall be set to “free run”.

(viii) Trace average at least 100 traces in power averaging (i.e., RMS) mode.

(ix) Compute power by integrating the spectrum across the EBW (or, alternatively, the entire 99% occupied bandwidth) of the signal using the instrument’s band power measurement function with band limits set equal to the EBW (or occupied bandwidth) band edges. If the instrument does not have a band power function, sum the spectrum

10.4 EUT Operating Conditions

The EUT was configured for testing in a typical fashion (as a customer would normally use it). The EUT has been programmed to continuously transmit during test. This operating condition was tested and used to collect the included data.